

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,
ORANGE JUDD, A. M.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 92.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,
SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editor or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

ALL letters relating to Editorial matters should be addressed to Mr. ORANGE JUDD, (the Conducting Editor).

Letters inclosing subscriptions and on other business should be directed to ALLEN & CO., Publishers, and also those referring to both departments. Editorial and business matters, if in the same letter, should be on separate sheets.

HINTS ON BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING.

1. At this season there is perhaps no question of more interest to farmers, and to farmers' wives especially, than the proper treatment of milk and its products, butter and cheese. The subject is worthy of a volume, and we can but wonder that a large treatise devoted especially to this subject has not appeared ere this. Without attempting to take up the subject fully in all its parts, we will offer a few hints at this time, hoping to enlarge upon it in the future.

2. Composition of Milk.—If we take 1,000 ounces of milk, of about the average quality, and examine it, we shall find about 850 ozs. of pure water, about 43 ozs. of curd, 50 ozs. of butter, 43 ozs. of sugar, and some 3½ ozs. of salts, consisting of phosphate of lime and magnesia, common salt, soda, &c. All of these substances are apparently mingled together. We can drive off the water by careful evaporation, leaving the other substances in a solid mass, and constituting about one-seventh of the whole. We will remember, then, that seven pounds of milk contain about six pounds of pure water. These figures are not designed to be strictly accurate, but to show something of the general average composition of milk.

3. If we allow milk to stand at rest in a moderately cool place, and in shallow dishes, for 40 to 60 hours, nearly all the oil or butter will rise to the surface, on account of its being less heavy than the other substances. This shows that the oil, or butter in the form of cream, is not chemically united with the water, but merely floats in it. Twenty pounds of milk contain on the average about one pound of oil or butter.

4. Remove the cream and keep the skimmed milk from souring, and the curd (casein) will not separate from the water. But add any sour substance to it, such as vinegar or any of the acids, and it will at once curdle—

that is, the curd will separate into a mass by itself. Take out this curd and put it into pure water, and it will not be dissolved again, but add some soda or saleratus to the water, and it will then dissolve the curd. If we examine new milk, or uncurdled skimmed milk, chemically, we shall find that it contains a little soda. These and other experiments show that casein or curd is not dissolved in pure water, but that it is held in solution in milk by means of the free soda present. If milk is allowed to stand exposed to air for a time it sours of itself—that is, some of its own elements change to an acid, and this acid neutralizes or destroys the free soda existing naturally in the milk, and the water not being able to dissolve the casein or curd without the soda, the casein separates into a "curdled" mass, just as camphor in solution separates into a flothy mass when water is poured in to withdraw the alcohol. By adding soda to milk faster than it is used up by the acid formed in souring, we can keep milk from curdling for weeks or months. About 25 lbs. of milk will produce one pound of dry curd. Cheese is curd containing some water and more or less oil or butter.

5. Removing the oil and casein, or curd, from milk, we have left what is usually called whey. This is chiefly water containing sugar and a small quantity of the salts before described. Take the whey and carefully evaporate it to dryness, and we shall have left a quantity of sugar not unlike common white sugar, though a little less sweet to the taste. There will be a little more than one pound of this sugar to twenty-five pounds of milk or whey. Mingled with the sugar will be a little more than an ounce of soda, phosphate of lime, and other salts, which can be separated by chemical processes.

6. If the oil of milk, that is the butter, be separated from all other substances it does not easily decay or change. Indeed, perfectly pure butter may be kept for years entirely unchanged, and this, too, without the addition of salt. In this respect it is like pure tallow or lard.

7. The casein, or curd, on the contrary, contains an element (nitrogen) not found in oil or butter, and it decays very rapidly unless preserved by the addition of salt or other means. Separate it from the soda in the milk by washing it with water, and if exposed at common temperature it commences decomposition immediately.

8. This distinction between oil and casein (butter and curd) is an important one, and

upon a proper understanding of this depends success in butter making and butter keeping. The secret of making good butter lies in so raising the cream, so churning, and so working as to free it from the casein; the secret of preserving butter lies in counteracting the effects of any particles of casein remaining in the butter after it is made.

To the consideration of the practical details of butter and cheese making our next article will be devoted.

CALVES WITH SHEEP.—A farmer writing to the Germantown Telegraph strongly recommends letting calves run with sheep. Last season two of his spring calves came from a good pasture much debilitated, without any perceptible cause for their reduced condition. He put each one with a separate flock of twenty-five sheep, and they immediately recruited, and during the entire winter lived very harmoniously with their woolly companions; fed with them from the rack; often changed position at night to get a bed by the side of their warmer fleeces; and, in the spring, they were by far the healthiest and heaviest of his spring calves.

For the American Agriculturist.
ALFALFA.

The alfalfa, or Chilian clover, which Lieut. Herndon refers to, page 137 current volume, and to which you alluded to in some back number, is nothing but the old lucerne. I have had lucerne for some 15 to 20 years, from a small patch to four acres, and think I know it.

The alfalfa was sent me three or four years ago from the Patent office. The seed, when first seen, was pronounced lucerne; but I concluded to test. I did so, and lucerne it was. Fearing an accidental mistake, I procured another parcel from Florida, seed as the other, and lucerne it was.

I have it growing in my flower-garden, putting it there, supposing, from the newspaper accounts, that it would be more desirable than aught else, and I could be sure to watch it and do the nursing when in the flower department. I send you a twig from both lots.

Like Monsieur Tonson in the play, *this grass (clover) pops in when one little expects it, and it expects to be paid for it; when if called lucerne, it would be regarded only as lucerne.* P.

[The above is from a reliable correspondent of extensive observation. The samples forwarded were kept over two weeks in the

mail bags, and were so much dried and broken by hard usage of the letter, that we found it impossible to examine them. We imagine there must have been some smash up on one of the southern railroads.—ED.]

For the American Agriculturist.
YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

It has been customary of late to decry the present system of education for young ladies, as one peculiarly adapted to unfit them for the practical duties of life. I do not intend to deny a fact so palpable; but, permit me to say a few words in behalf, and for the encouragement, of the victims of this system. Among them are not a few noble, high-souled, intelligent women, whose natural energies, although misdirected, have not been cramped, and who, triumphing over the effects of want of early practical training, become of that band of glorious women whose price, Solomon tells us, "is above rubies." It is with the hope of assisting this class of my fair countrywomen in the arduous task of becoming good housekeepers, that I now address them.

The first difficulty from which you suffer is, your utter ignorance of the minutiae appertaining to every-day work. Your previous education (or want of it) having almost entirely unfitted you for the task of properly governing and directing a household, you are in danger of exacting either too much or too little of your domestics—both of them grave faults.

Again, there is the physical disability under which you labor when you attempt assistance occasionally, and the constantly recurring feeling that you are doing that which is of very little importance to any one, accompanied by a half-suppressed sigh of contempt for the occupations in which you are engaged; and last, though not least, is the feeling of humiliation with which you regard your ineffective efforts when,

"Night and silence overshadowing all,"

you review the failures of the day. You feel exhausted, mind and body, by labors which any well-trained or strong-armed domestic would have accomplished in one-half the time with one-fourth the effort, and naturally wonder whether the sum total of them all has recompensed you for the loss of valuable time and the irritation of temper consequent upon the inefficiency of both leader and subordinates. It will seem harsh, perhaps, to remind you that there is no "royal road to learning" here, any more than elsewhere, and that good housekeeping is not learned in a day, a month, or a year.

The desire, natural to every high-minded woman, to fulfill perfectly the duties of her station, impels you to efforts beyond your endurance, and the exhaustion which succeeds leads you to undervalue your own labors and the effect which they have upon the comfort and happiness of those around you.

I will suppose you animated by one of the holiest feelings of woman's nature—the desire of proving, under all circumstances, a ministering angel to him to whom at the altar you vowed unswerving and unchang-

ing affection. Actuated by such motives, failure is hardly possible.

You have unconsciously imbibed the idea that *all* employment which does not directly tend toward mental improvement, is a waste of valuable time and beneath the dignity of an intellectual woman; while, at the same time, conscience tells you that nothing which adds to the comfort or pleasure of your household can, of itself, be trifling or unimportant.

It is these conflicting views of duty which render you irresolute and inefficient. You doubt whether time devoted to study may not possibly be stolen from other and more onerous duties; or you are disturbed by the harassing fear that your mind, by dwelling too much upon the details of your *menage*, may lose those habits of studious application which you have been successfully cultivating.

You are upon both sides of the question. A few moments given to mental relaxation, even on "busy days," will send you back to the performance of homely duties with a keener relish for your employment, and give greater zest to your desire for improvement in the practical education which you have but just commenced.

An accomplished friend of mine once said, that her early married life was rendered miserable by her permitting the cares of her household to interfere so entirely with her mental culture, that she was conscious of daily losing some portion of the carefully hoarded treasures of intellect. But that now, experience had convinced her that she gained instead of losing, by devoting a few moments every day to study—that her needle moved none the less swiftly when timed to the spirit-stirring strains of Korner, and that the menial offices of sweeping and dusting were none the worse performed, when the same hands varied their employment by drawing forth the inspired music of Mozart and Beethoven from piano or organ.

Let none of my fair readers be terrified into imagining that my remarks are only applicable to those of their own sex who have earned the reputation of being *bluestockings*. Nothing can be farther from my intentions. There are many sensible parents who, while they pay due attention to the formation of the mind, the character and the heart of their daughters, yet so far neglect their duty to their children as never to instruct them practically in the ordinary household duties. In a country like ours, where fortune's favors are proverbially fickle, the beggar of to-day not unfrequently becomes the millionaire of to-morrow, or *vice versa*; and in view of these facts, it is self-evident that the charms of finished manners, or the more exalted pride of a cultivated intellect, are not of themselves sufficient, in the hour of adversity, to sustain even a well-disciplined mind in the contemplation of those trials and cares which must now devolve upon herself. At the same time, the consciousness of her ability to perform these duties in a manner worthy of her character as the loving wife and tender mother, will support her drooping energies and cheer her

flagging spirits, at a season when less solid acquirements are disregarded, or remembered only with a pang of regret at their uselessness.

ELIZA.

For the American Agriculturist

THE ROOT CROP.

I have always been of the opinion that farmers were "missing it" by paying so little attention to the raising of roots; and the high price of hay the past winter has impressed this subject on my mind with more force than usual. The high price of stock, and the value of any thing that will feed or fatten, must be a very strong inducement for the farmer to try raising root crops, and test their value.

There are quite a variety of roots which may be raised with profit, as food for horses, swine, sheep and neat cattle. I have tried the different varieties of turnip, and consider the Ruta-baga the best for feeding stock. For table use, the white French I think is best. But, in my estimation, no other roots are so profitable for stock feeding as the carrot and Mangel Wurzel, especially the latter, which I believe, with a fair trial, will stand at the head of the root family as food for neat stock and swine. I have fed swine on them during an entire winter, and they grew and did well, with no other food. For neat stock, and milk cows in particular, they are of much value in increasing the quantity and quality of milk.

If farmers would give their attention to this matter, they would be enabled to keep many more animals on the same farm than they now do. In England the root crop is of nearly as much importance as that of hay for wintering stock, and in many parts of the kingdom a field of turnips is considered indispensable for wintering sheep.

Ruta-bagas thrive well in almost any rich soil, and their yield is often enormous. I have gathered five bushels from a square rod of ground; and have thought that three bushels were of as much value for stock as 100 pounds of good hay. I am confident farmers will find it for their interest to give this subject more attention. And if they but once give it a fair trial, I am very sure that but few will be found without a goodly patch of ground devoted to raising roots.

Salisbury, N. H.

JAS. FELLOWS.

AGRICULTURAL ENTHUSIASTS.—Every profession has its enthusiasts; and agriculture in all its departments has them in abundance. Of those who are especially interested in cultivation we have teachers of deep and of shallow culture—of tilth without manure—and of manure applied in the liquid form, or as top dressings in the solid form. In other divisions of the subject we have devotees of plant improvement and animal improvement. Poultry has absorbed the whole regard of many; and there is many an ill cultivated farm occupied by men celebrated as breeders of stock, to prove that it also too exclusively engages all the energy of the tenant. Agricultural improvement owes a great deal to enthusiasts. It makes progress piecemeal in the hands of those who are thus interested in but pieces of its whole extent. If it had not been for Bakewell, and for Collings, the one giving a lifetime to the improvement of the sheep, the other to the improvement of the Teeswater breed of cattle, not only would sheep and cattle not have been what they are, but British agriculture generally would not have attained its present powers of food supply of more than twenty millions. Amateurs as well as farmers

may therefore all feel well disposed towards agricultural enthusiasts.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

FARM EXPERIMENTS.

We hold in high appreciation the practical experiments of practical men in their farming operations, and as intimated elsewhere, we shall be much pleased to make our columns the medium of their publication. We would, however, remind correspondents that the successful result of a single experiment ought not to be satisfactory to themselves, and can not as a general thing, be beneficial to the community. The first experiment in almost any other direction, may be so entirely satisfactory as to preclude the possibility of a doubt of its complete adaptedness to public use, but in any occupation so varied in its attendant circumstances as farming, one trial is not enough. The man who builds up theory and recommends its application in practice, on so light a foundation, runs the risk not only of sacrificing his own reputation, but of seriously injuring those who adopt his suggestion. Our farmers although prudent men have much of the "go ahead" principle which is so striking a characteristic of the American people. They stand ready to adopt any system of culture which promises to be in a higher degree remunerative, than that last pursued.

We admire the men who, having the means, have the courage to test the value of a plausible theory. Such men are the pioneers of progressive farming. If the trial proves unsuccessful they are able and willing to meet the consequences; but unfortunately, this is not the case with all experimenters. Our young men are in an eminent degree imbued with this progressive spirit. The novelty and excitement attendant upon the introduction of new seed implements, or systems of culture, have too many charms to be resisted, and, as is often the case, these novelties are commended by writers who are either interested in their sale or adoption by the community, or whose experience in their use is limited to a single experiment. Is it wonderful then, that we hear of the failure of so many of the highly extolled novelties of farming. It is to guard against such errors as these, that we throw out our suggestions.

We are desirous of rendering our paper reliable in every particular, and in order to accomplish this end, must have reliable data upon which to build. A very general impression prevailed that an enormous product is necessary to render an experiment worth recording. Here we have another hurtful error. Such extraordinary results are not demanded by good husbandry, nor does experience as a general thing sustain them. If under peculiar circumstances and treatment, a much heavier crop than usual is obtained, such a result is certainly worth being made public; but the following season, if under the same treatment the yield is greatly lessened, that fact is equally valuable. It is not the successes of farming experiments only, with which the farmer should be made acquainted, the failures should also be brought to his notice, and that prominently, in order that he may be enabled to steer clear of the shoals upon which the hopes and expectations of others have been wrecked. We therefore repeat the request, that when results of experiments are furnished for publication, the writers will distinctly state during how many seasons trials were made, whether single one, or two, or three, or more. If this course is pursued our readers will be enabled to form a more correct estimate of their value, and adopt or reject them as the circumstances seemed to justify.—*Progressive Farmer.*

PRIZES FOR MOWING MACHINES.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, believing that the introduction of labor-saving machines in field operations, especially those employed in mowing, promises to effect a most beneficial change in the agricultural economy of New-England, are desirous of bringing this subject to the earnest and immediate attention of the farmers of Massachusetts. For the purpose of forwarding the movement now being made in this direction, they offer the following premium:

To the possessor of the mowing machine which shall cut during the present season, with the greatest economy and to the best advantage, not less than fifty acres of grass within the State, the machine to be worked by horse or ox-power,

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.

All other things being equal, the greatest number of acres cut by any one machine exceeding fifty, would entitle the competitor to the premium.

Every competitor must give notice to the Trustees of his intention to compete for the premium, on or before the seventeenth of June next. He must at the end of the season or before the tenth day of September next furnish satisfactory proof of the number of acres cut by the machine during the season. He must also keep a record of each day's work; the number of hours actually at work in each day; the number and kind of animals employed, stating when any of the same, if any, are changed, and the reason therefor; the name of the maker of the machine; its cost; if new this season; any accidents or breakages which have occurred in working it, and the nature of them and how repaired, together with any suggestions which may seem useful in preventing a recurrence of them; which record shall be submitted to the Trustees at the close of the working season of the machine.

Competitors are not precluded from competing for any similar premiums offered by County Societies or individuals, nor are they confined to mowing on their own land. It is also to be understood, that all persons, procurers of a machine, whether as owner, lessor or maker, resident of the State or otherwise, are entitled to compete for this premium.

The Trustees reserve the right of dividing the premium among equal claimants or of withholding it altogether, provided they are of opinion that no competitor has by his performance with his mowing machine made so great a saving in labor and expense over the old method of scythe mowing as to enable them to recommend its general introduction and use, in which case, the premium will be renewed for the succeeding year's competition.

As a further incentive to the skill and ingenuity of the manufacturers of mowing machines, the Trustees offer another premium of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

to the maker and exhibitor of the best mowing machine, to be awarded in the year 1856.

To entitle any person to the premium, the machine, with full particulars of its principles of construction, weight and selling price, must be entered for competition with the Trustees on or before the first day of June, 1856. A general trial will be had of all the competing machines, due notice of which will be given, together with all needful particulars at the commencement of the season of 1856.

It is to be hoped that there will be a large competition for the premium offered this year, and that manufacturers who propose to compete for the one in 1856 will take pains to introduce their machines for this season's

work. The Trustees in awarding the one thousand dollar premium will not confine themselves to the single trial which will be afforded to competitors to exhibit the powers of their machines, but they will also take into account the merits of each as displayed in competing for this year's premium and in its ordinary working both for this and the coming year, whenever and wherever an opportunity is afforded of seeing it in operation.

The County Agricultural Societies are earnestly invited to appoint Committees to aid the Trustees in awarding the prize offered for this year, who shall inspect the working of competing machines in their several districts, and in reporting the result of their observations to the Trustees. One or more of the Trustees, will endeavor to visit each county during the season to see some portion of the work be performed by each machine, but from the necessity of the case, great reliance must be had upon the cordial and hearty co-operation of the County Societies.

The Trustees have adopted the following Committee to attend to the details connected with the subject, viz :

THOS. MOTLEY, JR.
G. W. LYMAN.
C. G. LORING.
RICH'D. S. FAY.
W. S. LINCOLN.

All communications may be addressed to THOMAS MOTLEY, Jr., Jamaica Plains, or RICH'D. S. FAY, Boston.

Boston, May 28, 1855.

VALUE OF FARMS IN DIFFERENT STATES.—The late Census shows the aggregate cash value of the farms in the several States. Distributing this aggregate according to the white population of each State, we find the following result: New-Jersey is the highest. The aggregate cash value of the farms in that State is \$120,537,511; the population is 489,555, which gives for each inhabitant \$245.60. The next of all the States is Vermont, in which the cash value of the farms is equal to \$201 for each inhabitant. Connecticut is next on the list, and nearly equal to Vermont, being \$196.41. Massachusetts is far below either Vermont or Connecticut. Her population is 994,514; the aggregate value of her farms is \$109,076,347, which is equal to only \$109.77 to each person. To be equal per inhabitant to the ratio of Vermont, Massachusetts should have an aggregate value of farms of \$299,897,314—a difference of more than \$90,000,000; and to be equal per inhabitant to Connecticut she should have a value in farms of \$197,272,494—a difference exceeding \$88,000,000. The average in Ohio, without fractions of a dollar, is \$181 to each inhabitant; in New-York \$189; in Pennsylvania \$172; in Virginia \$152. In Illinois and other Western States, although the aggregate intrinsic value is far greater, the cash value is far less. By referring to the compendium of the census any one can find the materials for the same calculations as to all the States.—*National Intelligencer.*

LIVINGSTON CO. (N. Y.) STOCK GROWING.—The Dansville Herald, says it can be demonstrated from the Census "that Livingston County stands in the front rank of stock raising counties of the State of New-York. The soil and climate of this section of the State is peculiarly adapted to the raising of stock. The grasses grown upon the hills are sweet and nutritious; the air is pure and healthful; the soil, though not liable to suffer greatly from drought, is not marshy; the water is as pure as can be found in any quarter of the globe, and the winters are not generally long or severe. Timber and lumber are still plenty and comparatively cheap, and everything is favorable for the cultivation of stock."

CULTURE OF MADDER.

Mr. Russel Bronson, of Birmingham, Huron County, Ohio, a successful cultivator of madder, has published a communication upon this subject, which contains the following information:

"A location facing the south or south-east, is to be preferred. A sandy loam, not over stiff and heavy or light and sandy, or a good brown, deep, rich upland loam, free from foul grass, weeds, stones, or stumps of trees. Where a crop of potatoes, peas, corn, or wheat has been cultivated the past season, plow deep twice, once in September, and once in October, and if rather stiff, let it lie after the plow until spring. When the spring opens, and the ground has become dry and warm—say in Tennessee 1st of April, Ohio, 15th, and New-York, 25th, to the 1st of May, (I speak of the spring of 1836.)—plow again deep, the deeper the better; then harrow well and strike it into ridges with a one-horse plow, 3 feet wide and 4 feet vacant, or making a ridge once in 7 feet, raising it, if on rather moist ground, 8 or 10 inches, and dry land 6 or 8 from the natural level; then, with a light harrow, level and shape the ridges like a well-formed bed of beets, &c."

We will suppose you intend to plant one acre of ground, and that you have purchased eight bushels of tap roots in the fall, and buried them like potatoes on your premises; count the ridges on your acre, and take out of the ground one bushel of roots and plant it on one eighth of your ridges; you will then be able to ascertain how to proportion your roots for the remainder.

The following is the *manner of planting, cultivating, &c.*, when the quantities of ground do not exceed three or four acres. One person on each side of the ridge to make the holes, (plant four inches below the surface of the bed, or thereabouts, when covered,) one on each side to drop the roots, and one on each side to cover, pressing the hill in the manner of planting corn; or three persons may be placed on one side, as the case may be, whether you have one or more acres to plant. Let the owner be the dropper of roots, and his most thorough assistant behind him. Make the holes from 12 to 10 inches apart, and about six inches from the edge of the ridge. As the plants are supposed to have been purchased in the fall, the roots, may have thrown out sprouts, and possibly have leaved. In this case, in dropping and covering, you will leave the most prominent sprouts a little out of the ground, as where a plant has leaved, it ought not to be smothered.

When the plant gets up three or four inches, weed with the hoe, and plow with one horse between the ridges or beds, but not on them; this will take place two or three weeks after planting. When up 12 or 15 inches, many of the tops will fall; assist them with ten feet poles crossing the beds, covering with a shovel or garden-rake, throwing the soil from between the ridges. After loosening with the one-horse plow, you will, with a shovel, scatter the earth between the stalks, rather than throw it into heaps; of course we wish to keep the stalks separate, as they are to form new and important roots in the center of the beds. About the 20th of June you may plow between the beds, and scatter more earth on the fresh tops, (all but the ends,) and when you get through, you may plant potatoes between the beds, if you please. I do not recommend it if you have plenty of land, although I raised 1,070 bushels of pink-eyes on eight acres the first year, and sixty bushels of corn. If your land is perfectly clear of weeds, you are through with your labor on

the madder crop for this year, except in latitudes where there is not much snow and considerable frost; in this case, cover in October, two inches or thereabouts. Second year, some operations in weeding, but no crop between; cover once in June. Third year, weed only. Fourth year, weed in the spring, if a weedy piece of ground.

Begin to plow out the roots in Tennessee (3 years old) 1st of September; Ohio (4 years) same time; New-York 15th or 20th, after cutting off the tops with a sharp hoe. In plowing out the roots, use a heavy span of horses and a large plow. We ought to choose a soil neither too wet nor too dry, too stiff or light. Shake the dirt from the roots, and rinse or wash, as the soil may be stiff or light; dry in a common hop-kiln; grind them in a mill similar to Wilson's patent coffee-mill; this mill weighs from one to two pounds. The madder mill may be from sixty to 80 pounds weight. Grind coarse, and fan in a fanning mill; then grind again for market. The profit of this crop is immense; the exhaustion of soil trifling, and glutting the market out of the question.

Madder is used in whole, or part, for the following colors on wool, both in England, France, and America, viz.; blue, black, red, buff, olive-brown, olive, navy-blue, and many others; finally, it produces one of the most beautiful, durable, and healthy colors that is at this time dyed; as for calico printers, it enters greatly into their dyes.

As the tops of the plants spread very much, some advise placing them in hills, somewhat like Indian corn, four and even six feet apart each way, and two plants in each hill."—*New-England Farmer.*

CULTURE OF BROOM CORN.

Some inquiries received relative to the cultivation of broom corn, induce us to give a few items of information on that subject.

Broom corn will thrive on any land where Indian corn grows well. The preparation of the soil, the manures required, and the after cultivation are very much alike for each crop. One grower says that it always succeeds best on the inverted sod of an old meadow or pasture, and is a very sure crop, having never failed with him except from late frosts. In the Mohawk valley broom corn is raised on the flats very successfully. Stiff clay, such as one correspondent mentions, would not be the best soil which could be chosen—unless well drained and manured.

As early as the season will admit, the ground selected should be prepared and planted. The latter operation is performed with a seed planter, or drill, in rows about three and one-half feet apart. Some seasons it is delayed by unfavorable weather as late as the first week in June. As soon as the corn is fairly up, it is hoed, and soon after thinned so as to leave the stalks two or three inches apart in the row. If only hoed along the rows, the remaining surface is kept clean by the frequent use of the cultivator, and the working finished by running a shovel or double mold-board plow rather shallow between the rows.

It was formerly the practice to let broom corn stand until quite ripe, and also to break down the tops and let them hang for some weeks, so that the brush might straighten evenly. Now the tops are lopped while the brush is quite green and the seed yet in the milk, and then cut down by a second set of hands, while a third loads them into wagons and takes them to the factory, one of which is generally carried on by those who grow much broom corn. There they are parcelled into sorts of equal length and the seeds taken off by a hatcheling machine, carried by water, steam or horse power. It is then spread thin on racks under shelter, and will dry in

about a week, so that it may be packed in bulk.

An average yield is stated to be about one hundred brooms per acre—one hundred pounds of cleaned brush making about seventy brooms of the average size. The stocks are five or six feet high after the brush is cut off, and are generally left on the field to be plowed in the succeeding spring. It is said that the stocks are full of leaves which are very nutritive, and in case of need, would furnish a large amount of good food for cattle. They can be cut and dried for winter, or eaten green by stock on the ground. The seed is used as food for fowls, and sometimes as food for stock.—*Credit unknown.*

PATIENCE IN WHEAT GROWING.

The Mark Lane Express, of May 21st, in a review of the Corn Trade, makes the following observations which we extract:

We are glad to find that our theory of *patience* towards the wheat plant has been vindicated by a recent examination of some growing on the light lands of Surrey. It seems that "on the last days of April hardly a green blade was to be seen on a farm there to the rod, and that in a fortnight afterwards the plants, after being rolled, were reappearing." The whole is explained by an exhibition of the temperature of the surface, as compared with that of the soil to the depth of 18 inches; the mean temperature of the surface for the first fourteen days in May was 31° , that of the soil 41° , which is 10° warmer. On the 3d when the superficial temperature was only 21° , the soil was as high as 41° , or 20° warmer, and never went lower than 40° in the fourteen days. It must also be remembered that the roots were not only kept in heart by the higher temperature, but by the unusual dryness of the soil; and that the circumstance of the plant only showing a small head to the severe east winds was still more in favor of its recovery, for there was no less exhaustion of sap. This modern observations bring to light the soundness of old adages; for in some parts farmers were wont to say, in respect of great beneficial changes in the crop,

"I visited my wheat in May,
And then went sorrowing away;
I visited my fields in June,
And went away whistling a tune."

Let us, therefore, hope that, with finer weather over head, some of our patient agricultural friends will reap a better recompence than they once expected.

THE FEMALE MIND.—The influence of the female mind over the mind of man, is greater, perhaps, than many are willing to acknowledge. Its operations are various, and some men struggle fearfully to disengage themselves from it. But this we believe, that more or less, all men have felt its power; and those perhaps have experienced it to the greatest extent who would have it supposed they despised it most. A woman loses many of her charms, and consequently, much of her power in the opinion of many, when she ranges herself on the side of that which is wrong; while it is impossible to calculate the influence of virtuous women, when that influence is exercised with tenderness and modesty. The ruin produced by a bad woman may be sudden and violent, and compared to the bursting of a volcano, or the overflows of the ocean; but the influence of a virtuous woman are like the gentle dew and morning showers, which descend silently and softly, and are known only by their effects in the smiling aspect of the valleys and the weight of the autumnal branches.

THE ROOSTER'S LETTER.

"Jerry, have the hens been attended to?" inquired Mrs. Preston, as the boys were about starting from home.

"I don't know—I haven't fed them," replied Jerry.

"You ought to know whether they are seen to or not; it's your business to take care of them," said his mother. "Don't you go off this morning till you have fed them. You ought to have done it an hour ago."

The care of the fowls had been committed to Jerry, but he did not feel much interest in them, and needed to be reminded of his duty pretty often. More than once the hens had been without food and water nearly a whole day, because he forgot to attend to them. Jerry now went back, in obedience to his mother, and gave the fowls their usual allowance of corn, and a vessel of fresh water.

He also looked into the nests to see if there were any new-laid eggs; and he was not a little surprised to find in one of them a small billet, neatly folded up, and addressed "To master Jerry." He looked at it a moment, and tried to imagine what it could be; then he opened it, and read the following, which was neatly written with a pencil:

"THE HENROOST, May 25, 1855.

"Master Jerry: I have determined to write you a few words in behalf of my dear suffering family.

"The sun is scorching hot to-day, and yet we have not got a drop of water to save us from parching up. My poor biddies have been walking back and forth all day, panting for water, and calling for it as plain as they could speak; but all in vain. We have received our food at very irregular times, too, and sometimes we have had to keep fast nearly all day. If I were the only sufferer, I would say nothing about it. But I can not bear to see my poor flock dying by inches in this way. Do take pity on us, and see that we have plenty of corn and water hereafter. Some of my family, who pride themselves on being good layers, complain that since you have kept us in such narrow quarters they can not find anything to make their egg shells of. Now, if you would give us some old burnt bones, pounded up fine, or a little lime, once in a while, I do not think you will lose anything by it. And as you will not let us go out to scratch for ourselves, what is the reason that you can not dig us a few worms occasionally? It would be a great treat to us. I hope you will heed my suggestions. If you do not, I can assure you of two things: you won't have many eggs this summer, and fat chickens will be a scarce article in this neighborhood next Thanksgiving time. But Mrs. Yellowneck has just laid an egg, and I must help her cackle over it; so I will not write anything more at present, but sign myself,

SHANGHAI ROOSTER."

HORN SNAKE.—The Eaton, O., Register says that a man living some miles west of that place, lately killed a "Horn Snake," a reptile often talked of, but rarely seen. It is said to be a most venomous critter. The Register thus describes it: "The monster thus-killed measures four feet in length, and the horn at the end of the tail—through an almost imperceptible hole from which the poison is ejected—was about an inch and a half long, spiral, sharp at the point, and so hard as to defy the effort to cut it with a knife."

The best rule of etiquette which we ever read, is this: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

PRODUCTS OF A KITCHEN GARDEN.

The editor of the Vermont Watchman gives the following account of his garden:

Our garden is five rods wide, and ten rods long, skirting on both sides and at each end with apple, pear, plum, quince, and cherry trees, of numerous varieties, interspersed with currant, gooseberry, black and white raspberry bushes and flowers of numerous tints and hues. It was well manured with a compost of muck and the droppings and drippings of the kitchen and barn, and plowed twelve inches deep in the fall of 1853. In the following spring, it was again plowed 8 inches deep, and harrowed until not a lump was to be seen on the surface. As soon in May as the earth was sufficiently warm, the seed was "cast in" with a patent seed sower, drilling, dropping and covering the seed as fast as one could run a wheelbarrow over a smooth surface. The work of planting, cultivating and harvesting was principally done with a light hoe in our hands before breakfast and after tea. The result is as follows:

3 bushels top onions, at 75 cents per bushel.....	\$2 25
10 " ruta bagas, at 25 " "	2 50
44 " sugar beets, at 25 " "	11 00
21 " mangel wurzel, 20 " "	4 20
93½ " carrots, at 42 " "	39 21
6 " blood beets, at 54 " "	2 04
187 heads cabbage, at 4 " each.....	7 48
22 acorn winter squashes, 20 " "	4 40
74 black pumpkins, at 4 " "	2 96
2 bushels ears sweet corn for seed, at \$1 per bushel.	2 00
1 bushel ears pop corn, at 50 cents per bushel.	0 50
75 melons at 10 cents each	7 50
3 bushels cucumbers, \$1 00 per bushel.....	3 00
2 " currants, at 2 00 " "	2 00
4 " gooseberries, 2 00 " "	1 00
Total.....	\$94 04

With beans, pie-plant, early potatoes, peas, asparagus, &c., for the supply of one's family, to say nothing of the stocks, cabbage-leaves, turnip and carrot tops, to make the cows laugh, give milk and grow fat. He that will not cultivate a good kitchen garden, "neither shall he eat" good sauce nor fine fruits.

GREAT YIELD OF CUCUMBERS.

Mr. Daniel Morse, of Lockport, N. Y., writes to the Southern Farmer as follows:

For the benefit of your readers, I give you the production of eight hills of cucumbers, planted in my garden last spring. The manner of planting was taken from one of the agricultural journals.

Having fully prepared a good garden soil by repeated spadings, I placed barrels at a distance each way of eight feet, and about six inches in the ground. The barrels were then filled with barnyard manure, and seeds previously soaked for 24 hours and planted around, and about four inches from the barrels. After the plants made their appearance, and when there had been no rain during the day, two pails of water were put on the manure in each barrel every night, which found its way through holes bored in the lower head. About four plants were left to each of the eight barrels. The end of each vine was pinched off just before fruiting. Now for the result and number of each picking.

1st gathering.....	70	11th gathering.....	27
2d ".....	122	12th ".....	387
3d ".....	131	13th ".....	254
4th ".....	160	14th ".....	47
5th ".....	145	15th ".....	258
6th ".....	172	16th ".....	366
7th ".....	179	17th ".....	305
8th ".....	186	18th ".....	260
9th ".....	252	19th ".....	214
10th ".....	276	20th ".....	183
Total.....			4594

THE HOUSE WREN.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, in giving an interesting description of the habits of this bird, relates the following:

Several years since, a pair of wrens nested in the portico of a neighboring house; and much interest being excited in them, from their confidence, they were closely observed. All went on happily till the female commenced sitting, when this arch enemy of wrens, a cat, pulled down the nest and killed her. The male immediately commenced rebuilding the nest, stopping occasionally to utter a mournful call for his lost mate. After about a week had elapsed, having finished the nest, all but the lining of feathers, he ceased his sorrowful note, and sitting on a tree close by, continued for several days to pour forth his loudest song, when, though he had not once left the neighborhood he was joined by a female. The new mate spent a day or two in examining the premises, and being apparently satisfied, she finished the nest by lining it with feathers, and as it was now protected by a wire grating, the pair raised their young in safety.

But last summer, I saw enacted a more curious scene, in bird life. In the same portico a pair of wrens had their nest, and in the wood-shed, at the back of the house, another couple had taken up their quarters. After those in the portico had finished their nest, and several eggs had been laid, the male was killed. After some days, chirping anxiously, the disconsolate little widow went away, but in four or five days she returned, threw the eggs and lining out of the nest, and commenced twitting at a great rate; and shortly afterwards she was joined by a male bird, when she re-lined the nest, and again commenced laying. It was now discovered, to our surprise, that the widowed wren's new husband was no other than the male of the pair whose nest was in the wood-shed; the female of which was at this time sitting. He did not, however, entirely desert his first mate; and when her young were hatched, helped take care of them, till the other brood made its appearance, to which he then carried all the food he collected. Still, he would occasionally be seen to fly from one nest to the other, but the deserted female very properly paid no attention to him, and, now, never welcomed him with the usual loving twitter.

There are other wrens in this country, with the same lively manner, and some of which have finer songs, or more beautiful plumage; but all lack the preëminently social qualities that render our homely little favorite so agreeable. R. W. KENNICKOTT.

COCHINEAL.—The Florida News says that the cochineal is said to be a native of that State. This insect hovers about several varieties of the cactus, but prefers that known as the prickly pear, where it weaves its web and deposits its eggs. In Guatemala it is cultivated to support the insect, being planted in rows on rich lands and kept free from weeds. When twenty months old it is said to be fit to receive the insect. The seed insect is small, and is preserved in boxes, 25 pounds being sufficient for 1,000 plants. The manner of placing them on the plants is, to put a small quantity on a piece of gauze and attach it to a thorn; from this they distribute themselves over the plant, and when come to maturity, which is in about two months, are scraped off gently, and exposed to the sun on a polished piece of metal for some twenty days, and then carefully packed in mats.

Horticultural Department.

FINE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will have a fine display of flowers, strawberries, &c., on exhibition at their rooms, during the afternoon and evening of the 15th (Friday of this week). All lovers of the beautiful and useful products of horticulture will be present.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY are making extensive arrangements for a show at Clinton Hall (Astor-place) on Tuesday the 19th inst. We are happy to learn that there is every prospect of a brilliant and successful show. An address will be delivered by William Cullen Bryant, the distinguished poet. This alone, without the appropriate accompaniment of flowers and fruits, would fill the exhibition hall.

Full particulars of the show, premiums, &c., will be found in the official announcement on page 221, to which we direct especial attention.

SAVE YOUR PLUMS NOW.

We begin to think this can be done without Mr. Matthews, if not with him. We were yesterday on the grounds of one of our best horticulturists, and saw the application, and have some faith in its success. Our friend thinks there is no chance for mistake about its efficacy. He informed us that he applied it last year, after the curculio had begun its ravages, and that it not only saved those which were unstung, but many of the plums on which the insect had left his card, healed up and ripened well. The liquid enters the-opened wound and destroys the egg. This is the only remedy he has ever found to avail against this slippery enemy of one of our best fruits. His recipe is—

One peck of unslackened lime,
Six pounds of salt,
One barrel of water.

The mixture is to be applied with a common garden syringe. If one application is not sufficient, repeat it. A single application answered with him last year.

No time is to be lost, as the young plums are already set, and the enemy has begun to show himself. If a syringe is not to be had, sprinkle on the liquid in some other way. The mixture is cheap and easily applied, and every man who has a plum tree should try it. This is the most philosophical remedy we have yet seen suggested, and we commend it with more confidence than most new things to the notice of fruit growers. If it answers our expectations, it will be worth millions to the country. Plums can be grown on loose, sandy loams as well as on clay soils, to which they have hitherto been mainly confined, on account of the ravages of this insect. The cultivation of this fruit may be indefinitely extended, and we may make our own dried plums instead of importing them from France.

Those who have Mr. Matthews's remedy in keeping should hurry up their secret, or they will be too late for the fair.

BUGS, SPARE THAT SQUASH!—The young leaves of the squash, melon, and cucumber vines are just beginning to show themselves. The bugs are on hand, and ready to change them into sieves. The finer varieties of the squash, the Acorn, Marrow, and Valparaiso, are more fiercely attacked than the others, as they furnish a richer repast to the insects. They will not leave a shred of them unless they are compelled to do it. Last fall, at the State Fair, in this city, we saw very fine Marrow squashes, and they were saved from the insects by the use of a powder, made of four parts of plaster and one of Peruvian guano. This powder is best applied with a dredging box, and should be put on immediately after every rain. A half day's delay may prove their ruin.

THE CINERARIA: ITS PROPAGATION AND CULTIVATION.

Or all the winter and spring-flowering plants, the Chineraria deserves to be placed in the foremost rank, whether we consider it as the adopted inhabitant of the conservatory of the wealthy citizen, or the more humble companion of the Scarlet Geranium, which is so often to be seen in the cottage window of the hard-working artizan. For bouquets it is unrivaled, the colors being so varied, which, when nicely arranged, make such handsome ornaments for the parlor table or boudoir that they suit all tastes, that even the most fastidious of Eve's fair daughters can scarce fail to recognize in them a "hobby" far superior to pet cats and poodle dogs, and certainly requiring less care and giving less trouble. We have them in every shade of color from white to dark blue and from white to crimson. Then there are white with crimson, and others with blue tips, in every shade. And when we take into consideration the showy character of a few well-grown plants, with the little room they take, and the simplicity of their culture, it is rather surprising that they are not more generally grown and to be met with in every greenhouse, however small, as they certainly deserve to be; then the first outlay being so trifling that a small packet of seed is all that is required for any person, with a little care and attention, to have them in bloom from November till May.

Dame Nature is always lavish of her gifts to her votaries, whether they be a Duke of Devonshire or the no less enthusiastic mechanic who prides himself on the few plants in his cottage window. The pleasurable feeling enjoyed by the lovers of Nature, felt by none else, in watching daily the expanding buds of the plants that they themselves have raised with their own hands, makes this a plant well calculated for the fostering care of the lady gardeners of this country, who could thus watch Nature in its onward progress—in its various changes—from the tiny seedling to the full-grown blooming plant, with the pride every lover of plants (and ladies particular) would feel in showing their friends native seedlings raised and named by themselves in honor of some favorite hero or in memory of some dear friend, and equal to any ever raised in any country. These considerations collectively make this a plant that should be grown by everybody—in fact, a plant for "the million."

The seed should be sown, one portion the second week in June, and the other the first week in July, in wide-mouthed pots or pans, well drained, in good light soil—two parts leaf-mold, one part good turfy loam, and one part good sharp sand. Fill the pots to within half an inch of the top with the compost, sow the seed evenly all over, and barely cover the seed with the same compost;

then give a gentle watering to settle the whole, and place the pots in a frame on the north side of a wall or fence, and by frequent sprinklings of water in the middle of the day they will be fit to pot off in the course of three weeks or a month. Half pint pots should be used for the first potting, putting four plants in each pot.

As soon as you have potted as many as you require, place them in the frame again, and by paying a little attention to watering and ventilating to prevent them from drawing up weak, they will be large enough to pot singly in another three weeks. You must then use a compost of three parts good turfy loam, two parts leaf-mold, one part good decomposed manure, and one part good sharp sand, the whole well mixed with the spade, but not sifted. Half-pint pots will be large enough for this potting. As soon as potted, place them in a frame in a more open part of the garden, where they will get the morning and evening sun, shading them when very hot. Frequent watering overhead is necessary to check the red spider, and smoking with tobacco to keep down the green fly, both of which are deadly enemies of the Cineraria. They should be frequently repotted as they progress, as nothing gives them a greater check than to be pot-bound. They require a liberal supply of water, using weak manure water once a week. When they begin showing flower early in October, remove them to the front platform of the green-house, and in November they will commence flowering, and continue till the middle of May.—E. DECKER, in *Horticulturist*.

THE USE OF FRUITS, AND HOW TO USE.

While on the all-important subject of eating, I may as well make a few suggestions as to their use, although this article is already long.

Some people have a perfect *phobia* of fruits—especially in summer time, when most abundant, most perfect and in their season. As there is no help for the ratiocinative capabilities of such folk, we will pass them by, and address our remarks to people of plain common sense; that happy class who have no kinks on either side of the skull.

Fruits and berries of every description, if properly used, are the great preventives of all summer diseases, of fevers, fluxes, head aches, side aches, neuralgias, blue devils, dumps, diodes, and desperations.

How ?

Because their natural tendency is to prevent constipation, and by keeping the bowels soluble, that is, daily acting, they give an outlet to all febrile and bilious "humors," thus keeping the system cool, and carrying from it all its excess of blood. Our perversity takes everything in its season but fruits. Even a pig is tabooed in summer; but fruits we muss up, and distort with sugar, and molasses and spices, to be consumed in winter time, when we don't want any cooling off. But that is always the way with people of uncommon sense; so we folks who are fortunately lower down in the scale of practical life, may luxuriate in the greater abundance. I may be told here that General Taylor was killed by a dish of fruit, and so he was; and that multitudes of children in cities are destroyed by eating "such trash," as it is called, and so they are—not; for only rich people can afford to buy fruit at any season of the year, in large cities; and in summer time they take their children out of town.

It was not the fruit that killed the honest-hearted old soldier; but it was the ice and cream he took with it, while the system was exhausted with heat and fatigue, consequent on the ceremonies attendant on laying the

corner stone of the Washington monument, on the fourth of July. This might not have been sufficient, had he not within a short time after, while these articles were still but half digested, eaten a very hearty dinner, contrary to the express remonstrances of a friendly physician who was present.

Fruits and berries are healthy every day of the year, whether a man is sick or well; actual observation has established the fact, that fruit is medicinal even in diarrhea, inasmuch as it has a curative effect, when properly used. It is a first truth in allopathic medicine, that in almost every disease the bowels must be kept free; and that is the natural tendency of fruits and berries of every description. I know from actual observation, that there is not a more healthy class of people in the world, than the negroes who work in the cotton fields and sugar plantations of the south; to look at them working in the hot sun of 112° Fahrenheit, and breathing the clouds of dust which in a dry time arise from the use of the hoe, one would think that they would actually melt; but they neither melt nor die, but will work all day and go home at night, sing songs and "dance juber," by the hour—in which I have joined, and, therefore, am a competent witness; for in younger days, I delighted "immensely" to peer about and look—how look, reader? There are many ways of looking now a days: I did not look under or over or around things, but straight at them, and that is precisely the reason I know so much according to the unanimous opinion of *me ipsum*.

Well, what has a cotton plantation, which John Mitchell wanted so badly and didn't get—what has a cotton plantation and its "hands" to do with the healthfulness of fruit, the very thing they never see? That is true, but it is necessary to eak out copy, lest I should tell you so much important truth you cannot remember half of it. But let us go back and "make the connection," a thing which railroad companies and hungry hotel keepers do not always do, *on purpose*. I was saying, that in the hottest fields of the south, and under the hardest labor, the laborers thrive and shine—yes literally shine, as any well-fed negro will do; well, these "hands" have two actions of the bowels daily, that is, I have questioned them on the subject and they told me so. It is fair then, that a free state of the bowels in summer time is an attendant of sound robust health; all know that fruits have that tendency, and consequently they must be healthy. The banana of Cuba is the meat and bread, the all and all of the slave population; they can live wholly on that alone, as I have seen them do, for weeks together, and the banana is nearer in its nature to fruit than any thing else we know.

Now, reader, if I have not convinced you of the value of fruit in summer, just let it alone, and send your share to forty-two Irving Place, New-York, and I will receive it with many thanks, and cure up your throat and knock the consumption out of you for—a consideration, that is, beside the fruit present. One poor fellow, two or three summers ago, kept me supplied with fruit all the season, more than I wanted, so I sent it around to friends: yet I didn't cure him, he died; but he didn't follow the directions, and of course I was not to blame; among the chief of these was, uniformly, *pay as you go*, but he forgot that, and perhaps that was the reason I did not cure him. But to come at once to the conclusion of the whole matter, it only remains to tell

HOW TO USE FRUITS

In the summer time, so as to derive from them all those nutritious, delightful and health-giving influences, which a kind Providence intended doubtless should follow their

employment. Fruits and berries should be ripe, fresh, perfect—should be eaten, the earlier in the day the better, not later certainly than three o'clock in the afternoon—should be eaten alone, unless with loaf sugar, not within two hours of eating anything else, and drinking nothing within half an hour of so eating them.

The reason for these restrictions I cannot here add, after such a long article; but for the present, the reader must search for himself; in the meanwhile, let him use fruits and berries as directed, and he may do it without restriction as to quantity, and will find them to be among the most delicious, as well as the most healthful and invigorating aliments in all nature.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

FRUIT GROWER'S SOCIETY OF WESTERN N. Y.

The following are the committees of the above Society for the present year:

On Native Fruits—H. E. Hooker, Rochester; T. G. Yeomans, Walworth; E. S. Hayward, Brighton; A. Loomis, Byron; E. C. Frost, Catherine, Schuyler Co.

On Foreign Fruits—Geo. Ellwanger, Rochester; Jno. Morse, Cayuga; J. C. Hanchett, Syracuse; Chas. Powis, Greece; H. L. Suydam, Geneva.

On Nomenclature—B. Hodge, Buffalo; W. P. Townsend, Lockport; J. B. Eaton, Buffalo; Joseph Frost, Rochester; J. J. Thomas, of Macedon.

COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Monroe—H. E. Hooker, Rochester; Austin Pinney, Clarkson; Zera Burr, Perinton.

Erie—Jno. B. Eaton, Col. B. Hodge, W. R. Coppelock, of Buffalo.

Niagara—W. P. Townsend, C. L. Hoag, M. L. Burrall, of Lockport.

Cattaraugus—Spencer Scudder, Randolph; Hon. F. S. Martin, Olean; J. C. Devereux, Ellicottville.

Cayuga—Dr. A. Thompson, Aurora; Jno. Morse, Cayuga; P. R. Freeoff, Auburn.

Genesee—A. Loomis, Byron; Col. H. U. Soper, Batavia; R. B. Warren, Alabama.

Ontario—T. C. Maxwell, Geneva; S. H. Ainsworth, Bloomfield.

Yates—Chas. Lee, H. Olin, Penn Yan; Isaac Hildreth, Big Stream Point.

Tompkins—Jas. McLallen, Trumansburg; Jas. M. Mattison, Jacksonville; Anson Brainerd, Ithaca.

Wayne—T. G. Yeomans, Walworth; Jno. J. Thomas, Macedon; M. Mackie, Clyde.

Onondaga—W. B. Smith, Syracuse; Mr. Hamlin, Clay; E. P. Hopkins, Onondaga.

Chautauque—Lincoln Fay.

Orleans—S. Burroughs, Medina.

Wyoming—Hugh T. Brooks, Pearl Creek.

Allegany—Ransom Lloyd, Angelica; Wm. Howe, North Almond; Jno. Atherton, Phillipsville.

Livingston—M. Colby, Nunda; I. R. Murray, Mt. Morris; Rev. F. W. D. Ward, Geneseo.

Steuben—Judge Denniston, Wm. B. Pratt, Prattsburgh; R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Bath.

Seneca—H. C. Silsby, Wm. Langworthy, Seneca Falls; Geo. Dunlap, Ovid.

Chemung—Harvey Luce, Elmira; Geo. W. Buck, Chemung; Albert Owen, Big Flatts.

Schuyler—E. C. Frost, Catherine; Jno. Woodard, North Hector; Dr. Nelson Weston, Havana.

Oswego—S. Worden, Minetto; A. Stone, Hinmanville.

Tioga—Geo. J. Pumpelly, Owego; Jno. S. Nichols, Spencer.

Cortland—P. Barber, Homer; Nathan Boughton, Virgil; B. J. Campbell.

Youth writes its hopes upon the sand, and age, like the sea, washes them out.

PRUNING.

I have lately noticed some of my neighbors, with jack-knife, handsaw, and hatchet in hand, attacking their fruit trees as though they were enemies whom it was their purpose to wound and mutilate and disable by all means in their power. After the battle has been fought I have seen the ground covered with branches, and in some cases with heads and trunks lying scattered in all directions around the scathed and bleeding trees, that remain like wounded and maimed soldiers, after a hard fought conflict. And the trophies of the victory thus obtained are carried off by whole cart loads, in the shape of sound, healthy sprouts and branches, covered with leaf and fruit-bud, and consigned to the wood-pile.

It seems to me, sir, that these good neighbors of mine are trying an experiment to see how much injury they can inflict upon their trees, without destroying their lives. When the Inquisitors stretch a heretic upon the rack, they place a surgeon by his side, with his fingers upon the pulse, to decide when the torture has been carried to the limits of human endurance. But not so with our tree-trimmers. They seem to think that there is no limit to the endurance of vegetable life. This subject has often been referred to in your paper, and the evil consequences of such a course have been frequently pointed out. But the fact that this practice still continues, shows that enough has not yet been said. "Line upon line, and precept upon precept," seems to be the only way in which truth can be fixed in the public mind. If those who pursue this course will watch their trees carefully, and observe the effects of their treatment for two or three years, I think they will be satisfied that it is not only useless, but highly injurious. When the trees are trimmed in March, April, and May, as soon as the warm weather comes on, and the sap presses into and distends the sap vessels, it bursts out of the recently wounded vessels, and runs down and blackens and poisons the bark, and causes it to crack and separate from the underlying albumen, and thus effectually prevents the healing of the wound. Gangrene and death of a portion of the wood necessarily follow. Where several such wounds are made in a tree, its whole constitution will soon become impaired. It ceases to grow, and in a few years droops and dies.

Trees that are trimmed the least, will generally be found to be the most vigorous, and to develop the best formed and most beautiful heads. Now and then, a limb that is putting forth in an inconvenient direction, or in a direction which will injure the symmetry of the head, should be taken away. A limb that is shooting out more vigorously than the rest, may be shortened, and when two limbs are chafing each other, one may be removed. Shoots that grow from the trunk, will generally die or cease to grow, when nature has no further service for them to perform. The idea of cutting out the whole central portion of an apple tree, to let in the sun, is wholly erroneous. The tree is thus deprived of a large portion of its lungs, as well as of many of its best bearing branches. In our climate the fruit, so far from requiring the direct rays of the scorching sun in midsummer, requires to be protected from its rays by the foliage which nature has provided. The directions given in English books for the cultivation of fruit, are adapted to the moist and cloudy atmosphere of England. The attempt to apply them to the cultivation of fruit in our climate, has led to the adoption of much erroneous practice.

The best time for general pruning is a mooted question among intelligent men. But

my own belief is that the proper time, in this climate at least, is in June and July, when the leaves have attained their full size, and are in full health and vigor, and are elaborating an abundance of sap. In this state, a fresh wound will commence healing at once. New bark is rapidly formed to cover the wound. It is the descending sap from which the new bark as well as all the other tissues of the tree is formed. When this sap, properly elaborated in the leaves, is not furnished to the formative vessels, no new growth of any kind is effected. Hence it is only when the leaves are in a condition to perform their proper office, that the new growth necessary to effect the healing of a wound can be accomplished.

J. R.
[New England Farmer.]

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, June 14.

THE BACK VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, neatly bound, can now be supplied from the commencement. These of themselves constitute a beautiful and valuable FARMER'S LIBRARY, embracing a compendium of all the important agricultural articles that have appeared during the last thirteen years. First ten volumes, new edition, furnished bound for \$10.

Bound volumes XI, XII and XIII (new series), \$1 50 per volume; unbound, \$1 per volume. The whole thirteen volumes furnished bound for \$14 50.

This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.

We occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Samuel Thorne, at page 221 of this number of our paper. No better sheep were ever imported into this country, and the public may be assured the best attention is paid to their breeding and rearing at Thoredale. For a more particular account of this flock, we refer to our 12th volume, page 369.

TILE MACHINES.—We have very frequent inquiries for these machines, which we can not answer. As drain tiles are coming into extensive demand throughout the country, we advise those manufacturing either the machines or tiles, to make themselves known through appropriate advertisements.

How True!—You may, says an exchange, insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from your readers; but just let a paragraph slip in, of even one or two lines, that are not exactly in good taste, and you may be sure of hearing about that.

CORRECTION.—An article in No. 90, p. 183, entitled "Management of Domestics," was credited to the Ohio Farmer—as we found it in an exchange. It should have been "Ohio Cultivator." On reference to the May number of the latter paper, we see it is from the pen of Mrs. Josephine C. Bateham, the accomplished editress of the Ladies' Department.

THE SHORT HORNS AS MILKERS.

The Society of Shakers at Pleasant Hill, Mercer Co., Ky., have sent seventy-four pedigrees to the second volume of the American Herd Book, now about to be published. Accompanying their pedigrees they say: "Some of the cows have been named as distinguished milkers; others again that have scarcely less merit have not been mentioned. Here, cows that do not, with the care and attention given them, give 24 quarts of milk a day, are not esteemed ordinary milkers, and those that give 34 quarts a day are among the very best. But greatly improved stock implies greatly improved means and manner of feeding and caring for them. Take an extra or a good cow, and let her suffer cold, hunger, and other privations for a considerable time, and what will she be? Some say *keep* is everything in the improvement of stock. This is not the fact, but it is a considerable item in it. Great pains and care in crossing are necessary to improvement; but this is, to some considerable extent, unavailing without improved means of keeping, and the manner of caring for them." Here, then, is the whole story in a nut-shell, as the experience of this unpretending, pains-taking community have proved the Short Horns for thirty years.

Among their cows stands Roxilla, and in a note attached to her pedigree is written: "This cow was calved in 1839. She is remarkable for health and great constitutional powers, as well as for the quantity and quality of her milk, and she is yet living in apparent good health. She has given birth to 13 calves, and is soon to have another. The early maturity of this stock is no argument against its longevity. For years of her prime Roxilla gave 32 quarts of milk per day for months after calving, and fell off but little comparatively afterwards—never going dry between times of giving birth to her calves; and her thirteen calves will compare well with those of any other cow."

We knew another Short Horn cow some years ago, belonging to Mr. Stevens, of Batavia, N. Y., which in her prime gave 39 quarts in a day, for several days in succession, on grass only. Our informants were John S. Ganson and Pardon C. Sherman, now residents of Buffalo, then living in Batavia, who saw her milked. The two sisters of this cow, at the same time gave—one 28 and the other 32½ quarts; and a daughter of one of them, two years old, with her first calf, gave 22 quarts; and the daughter of the other, three years old, gave over 26 quarts. This was in June, 1841. The above old cow was Princess IV, (recorded page 216 of the first volume of the American Herd Book,) got by Monk (1249), E. H. B. We saw her a few years afterward, at the age of nineteen years, then a large, vigorous, healthy cow, heavy in calf—which was her last one. She died, or was fed and slaughtered, at the age of twenty years.

In June, 1844, we saw a fine, large Short Horn cow, also called Princess, on the farm of Messrs. Wells and Paoli Lathrop, at South Hadley Falls, Mass., which was then nineteen years old. The preceding October she

dropped a fine, large calf, which, with its dam, was doing remarkably well. Will any one show us three native cows equal to the above for age, breeding and milking?

ORCHARD GRASS.

On the 13th inst. (June), we cut stalks of orchard grass, measuring 4ft. 6in. to 4ft. 9in. high, growing under the shade and near the trunks of large and thickly planted apple trees, belonging to Mr. Butler, of Mount Fordham, about nine miles north of the City Hall of New-York. Scarce a stalk of this grass in the whole orchard was less than 2ft. 6in. high, and the average of the field of several acres we should judge at least three feet high. No other grass in the neighborhood except ray grass is half the height of this orchard grass. Mr. Butler informs us he has been cutting this grass for some time for soiling his cattle.

This is a very late season. In early seasons, we have seen orchard grass in this vicinity full 2ft. 6in. high the forepart of May, and fit for soiling cattle. These are facts over which the farmer should ponder, if he wishes to obtain large early crops of nutritious grass.

As to the cultivation of this valuable grass, our readers have only to turn to the back volumes of the *American Agriculturist*, and they will find full information in regard to it.

Orchard grass has a large second growth when properly cultivated—one to two tuns per acre. The first growth may be two to three tuns per acre of well cured hay. In addition to this, there is more or less aftermath, dependent on the season.

THE TRIAL OF MOWERS, by the Monroe County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, will be held on the farm of Judge Buel, one mile west of Rochester, on Wednesday, June 27th, instead of July 5th, as before announced. We are glad the Society have adopted our suggestions, given in No. 87, and made this change, in order to give farmers an opportunity to see the trial, and still be able to purchase in time for the haying season.

The manufacturer who is *sure* of excelling at this trial, will do well to have a good stock of machines on hand, for they will be wanted.

Hereafter farmers will no more cut their hay with a scythe, while labor is one to two dollars a day; and scarce and uncertain at that, than they will thresh their grain with a hand-flail. The interest on the cost and the wear will not exceed \$12 to \$20 per annum, on a machine that will readily cut a hundred or more acres at just the time it is wanted. A New-Jersey farmer told us recently, that he gave \$120 for a machine last year, with which he cut his own grass, and 103 acres for his neighbors, for which he received \$103. He now asks \$100 for his machine, at the lowest, and would not take \$500 for it, only that he thinks he can get one still better.

It is in vain to knock at the door of the understanding, unless we are able to offer some inducement to the will to open it.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Extensive preliminary arrangements for the Show to be held at Elmira, Oct. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1855, are completed, and we believe there is a fair prospect that the exhibition will be very large and successful. It is true that the success of each of these annual gatherings depends very much upon the weather prevailing at the time of, and just before their occurrence. Thus, last year, the most extensive preparations were made, and the number of animals and various articles on exhibition exceeded all precedent, we believe, but a cold rainy week kept back tens of thousands of visitors who would have attended but for this circumstance. So it may be at Elmira, but we can only hope for favoring skies, and go to work as if they were a certainty.

We believe the location of the show for this year the best that could have been made, and we both labored and voted for having it at Elmira. The only drawback is the difficulty of providing accommodations for the multitudes who will be drawn together, but the people of Elmira have taken hold of this in good earnest, and we are assured that however large the number of visitors, good food and shelter at least will be provided. The opposition at first manifested on this account, has awakened a determination on the part of the Elmira people to show that they are equal to any emergency.

Elmira was at first objected to as an out-of-the-way place, but there is scarcely another large town accessible to so great a number of the farming population *within* the State. The towns along the Hudson would draw much more largely from the New-England States, while those near Lake Ontario would attract numbers from Canada; but even in this respect, Elmira is not far behind, for northern Pennsylvania will send a large number of visitors to that point.

A glance at a recent Railroad-map shows that from every part of the State, except the north-eastern counties, there are Railroads centering in or near Elmira. The Erie Railroad gives direct access to the whole southern tier of counties, from Long-Island to Chatauque. The Buffalo and Hornellsville, the Niagara Falls and Elmira, and the Rochester and Corning Railroads, with the various other roads intersected by these, render Elmira accessible and central to all the rich agricultural regions in the western half of the State; while the Syracuse and Binghamton, in connection with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, opens an approach from the middle counties. All these roads have, we believe, entered into arrangements for conveying stock and other products to Elmira free, and to carry visitors at reduced rates of fare. These facilities will induce a large number of farmers and others to arrange for enjoying the festivities of the occasion.

But the greatest turn-out will probably be from the southern tier of counties. The inhabitants of these, cut off as they have heretofore been from participating in the agricultural exhibitions of the State, will doubtless be attracted in great numbers to Elmira,

and the effect will be to greatly stimulate agricultural enterprise and improvement.

Let every farmer begin now to make arrangements to attend, as an exhibitor or visitor. The greatest obstacle, the expense, can be provided for by a little timely economy. A shortening-in of Fourth of July and other out-goes, will leave a little spare change for the Fair. What great mass meetings are to the success of political parties, County and State agricultural shows are to the farming class. Nothing exerts a more salutary influence, or more strongly promotes a spirit of enterprise, a desire for improvement, a needful appreciation of the dignity and importance of their calling than these large gatherings of farmers.

INVERTING POSTS.—We have, from time to time, heard of instances where two posts, cut from the same tree, have been set near each other. In these cases it has been observed that the more durable post has been set in an inverted position, or top downward. There is some plausibility in the statement, for, supposing the pores to retain their sap-conducting power after being cut down, the water would be more likely to ascend and keep them moist and hasten decay. There are some objections to this theory, however, for it is the action of the *air* that produces and hastens decay, and if the pores are kept filled with water the air would be shut out and decay retarded. It is well known that wood lasts much longer in water than in air, and it is even probable that a piece of wood kept under water, entirely deprived of air, would be preserved for an unlimited period.

This matter can scarcely be settled by theory; long-continued observation can only fully determine it. We recommend fence and other posts to be set in an inverted position, as a general thing, where the form will admit of it; but in order to test the matter fully, let an occasional one be placed in the natural position, and be marked for future observation. Reports from those who have given attention to this subject are desirable.

DRIVING NAILS.—It requires some ingenuity, or at least experience, to drive a cut nail into hard wood without bending it. The entering of a nail will be much facilitated by first dipping it into oil, or, what will answer nearly as well, wet it with water or with saliva. Experienced carpenters are in the habit of putting a nail into the mouth to wet it before attempting to drive it into hard wood. When a nail is to remain permanently, salt water or saliva is preferable to oil, as the former will rust the nail and cause it to take a firmer hold. In all cases, it is better to insert a nail so that its widest diameter shall stand parallel with the grain of the wood. This is generally done in thin boards where there is danger of splitting, but it should always be done, even if nailing into a solid piece of timber, for where a rupture does not take place by setting the wide part of the nail across the grain, yet a slight opening is produced near the nail, which admits air and moisture and hastens decay around it.

MEAT-BISCUIT.—The French correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writes that paper, that W. L. Grove, Esq., has delivered before the Royal Institution, London, a learned but practical lecture on the Application of Chemistry to the Preservation of Food. A Committee of the French Academy of Sciences has reported on the *Meat-Biscuit* of Mr. Callamand; it is a compound of the best flour, cooked meat and vegetables. They decide that it is a substantial aliment, agreeable enough, and particularly advantageous in military and maritime expeditions. It makes a good soup in 15 or 20 minutes, when pulverized and boiled; but in point of nutritiveness it is not equivalent to the flour and meat it contains. The Paris General Society for the Preservation of Alimentary Substances, have published an account of an experiment with ninety pounds of the best fresh beef(a leg), which was covered with a prepared pellicle or thin skin. At the expiration of six months (10th of April last) the mass was opened, and found throughout, and in all particulars, in perfect preservation. The President of the Association of Victuallers, and the great purveyor, *Chevet*, of the Palais Royal, praised emphatically the superior flavor, tenderness and succulence of the meat when they had eaten of a portion cooked for them. The process is simple and cheap.

TAKING SENNA.—We believe nobody likes senna, though there may be some so accustomed to its use that it has become agreeable. Indeed, we think it quite as easy to learn to love senna as tea, and that a person who had never tasted either, would prefer a strong infusion of senna to one of Young Hyson. But this by the way. Those who must or will take senna as a medicine, will be glad to learn of a discovery announced in a recent French medical journal, to the effect that, senna put into *cold* water for several hours, will yield its cathartic and coloring matter only, leaving the essential oil and the irritating resin which are only dissolved in hot water. Senna-water thus prepared is said to be almost tasteless, and with a little milk and sugar is as agreeable as the best old Java coffee, while none of its cathartic effect is lost. We leave it to the experience and observation of physicians to decide whether the oil and resin not obtained in this process are beneficial or otherwise, in producing the effects usually sought after in administering senna. Till they settle the matter we should follow the French recipe and use the cold infusion.

HOPS.—The Utica Gazette says that the County of Otsego (N. Y.) has for some years been reputed the most extensive hop growing region in the State. In 1854, the number of acres appropriated to the cultivation of this product was 2,500, and it is estimated that 1,000 acres more will be cultivated the present year. Thus, at the ratio of last year's product, 800 pounds to the acre, the crop of the present season will reach 2,800,000 pounds, which, at the present market value—about 20 cents per pound—would realize \$560,000.

CALIFORNIA is wide awake on the subject of agricultural improvement. Preparations are in progress for an extensive State show the coming autumn. The State Legislature has made a liberal appropriation to aid the funds of the State Agricultural Society. Large shipments of grain, flour, potatoes, &c., to the United States and Australia are constantly being made. The California Farmer, of the 17th ult., notices among other ships loading, the "Mercedes," for Australia, as having already engaged 5,000 bags of wheat and 700,000 lbs. (350 tuns) of flour.

SURE CURE FOR THE CURCULIO.—Mr. James Taylor, of St. Catharines, Canada West, having learned from the Tribune that a Mr. Joseph Mather, of Goshen, C.W., had found a mixture of sulphur, lard and Scotch snuff, rubbed freely upon the body and branches of a plum tree, an effectual remedy against the curculio, writes to that paper that he (Mr. Taylor) tried it upon some of his choicest trees, and had a splendid crop of plums. *But mark the result:* Every tree so treated, except one or two young ones, is now dead! Sure remedy, that!

BLANKETING COWS.—A correspondent of the Rural Intelligencer, who has been traveling through Holland, says that "great care is there taken of their cows, both in winter and in summer. In a lowery, wet day you will see the cows in the field covered with blankets; ay, even more commonly than a horse is blanketed here in the winter. This care is well repaid by a greater flow of milk and a less consumption of forage."

WESTWARD.—A New-Hampshire paper says that at least one hundred farmers of the northern counties in that State have sold their farms this spring and gone westward; and that the same western fever is also taking off many farmers of northern Vermont.

THE CORK TREE.—The Patent office has received a hogshead of the acorns of the cork tree from the south of Europe, to be distributed in the middle and southern States, to test their adaptation to the climate.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The late news from Europe contains accounts of a new eruption of Mount Vesuvius upon a grand scale—the greatest that has occurred for centuries. The report of its sublime grandeur had attracted thousands from all parts of Europe to witness the scene, and the road from Naples to the vicinity of the spectacle was continually crowded with spectators going and returning. The discharges of the volcano are represented to have been terrific, and the lava poured over the lips of the crater in huge swelling waves, sweeping downward and onward over vineyards and villages that had flourished for centuries. The lava, like torrents of burning brass moved slowly but unresistingly forward, hissing and sparkling as it met with obstacles in the way, then accumulating and flowing over them, "eating up every green thing." Houses and stone wall fences, furnished no effectual resistance to its course, it flowed down a resistless sea of fire. The sides of the crater resembled

those of a red hot boiler. It was feared that the towns of St. Sebastiano, Massa, di Somme, and Pollena, would be destroyed. Cercola has already fallen, and it was thought that a destructive explosion, throwing huge rocks and piles of burning ashes far and near, and scattering death and ruin around, would conclude this grand eruption.—*Scientific American.*

Stray-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

TAKE CARE OF THE EYES.

Until one begins to feel the effect of impaired vision he can hardly estimate the value of eyesight, and, consequently, from ignorance or carelessness, he is apt to neglect a few simple precautions by the observance of which his sight might be preserved. * * * * First, never use a writing-desk or table with your face towards a window. In such cases the rays of light come directly upon the pupil of the eyes, and, causing an unnatural and forced contraction therof, soon permanently injure the sight. Next when your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not towards, the window while you are writing. If your face is towards the window the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand while reading or writing with the window behind you; and next to that with the light coming over your left side; then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball. The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked which is the best light—gas, candles, oil or camphene? Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough and do not flicker. A gas fish-tail burner should never be used for reading or writing, because there is a constant oscillation or flickering of the flame. Candles, unless they have self-consuming wicks, which do not require snuffing, should not be used. We need scarcely say that oil wicks, which crust over and thus diminish the light, are good for nothing; and the same is true of compounds of the nature of camphene, unless the wicks are properly trimmed of all their gummy deposit after standing twenty-four hours. But, whatever the artificial light used, let it strike the paper or book which you are using, whenever you can, from over the left shoulder. This can always be done with gas, for that light is strong enough, and so is the light from camphene, oil, etc., provided it comes through a circular burner like the argand. But the light, whatever it is, should always be protected from the air in the room by a glass chimney, so that the light may be steady.—*Boston Herald.*

SHADDING IN THE DELAWARE.—A shad fisherman sends a line to the Philadelphia Inquirer complaining that "the stembotes that traffic in the delawer spile the shaddin bises, with there splashin and runin in shoar." Our piscatory friend remonstrates against this, and takes the indisputable position that "shaddin were invented afore stembotes."

"Don't the clouds begin to break?" inquired Harriet, during a storm. She was impatient to go out shopping. "Guess so," was the reply, and the speaker glanced out of the window. "Guess they're broke, they leak bad enough."

BE GENTLE WITH THY WIFE.

Be gentle—for you little know
How many trials rise;
Although to thee they may be small,
To her, of giant size.

Be gentle! tho' perchance that lip
May speak a murmuring tone,
The heart may speak with kindness yet,
And joy to be thine own.

Be gentle! weary hours of pain
It's woman's lot to bear;
Then yield her what support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle! for the noblest hearts
At times may have some grief,
And even in a pettish word
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle! none are perfect here—
Thou'rt dearer far than life,
Then husband bear, and still forbear—
Be gentle to thy wife.

DRINKING LIKE MEN.—"Now, gentlemen," said a nobleman to his guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other; are we to drink like men, or like brutes?" The guests somewhat indignant, exclaimed, "Like men, of course."

"Then," replied he, "we are going to get jolly drunk; for brutes never drink more than they want!"

Editing a newspaper is like making a fire. Everybody supposes he can do it "a little better than anybody else." We have seen people doubt their fitness for apple peddling, driving oxen, or counting lath, but in all our experience we never met with the individual who did not think he could "double the circulation" of any paper in two months.—*Ex-*

"I will not strike thee, thou bad man," said a Quaker one day, "but will let this billet of wood fall on thee;" and that precise moment the "bad man" was floored by the weight of a walking stick that the Quaker was known to carry.

SUSTAIN THE RIGHT.

We may not all, with powerful blow,
Be champions for the right;
But all with firm, undaunted brow,
May stand unshaken 'mid the flow
Of wrong's sustained from might;
One word may turn the wavering scale,
One willing, honest hand
Uphold the cause that else might fail,
Although by genius planned.

"People may say what they will about the country air being good for 'em," said Mrs. Partington, "and how they fat upon it; for my part, I shall always think it's owin' to the vittles."

SOMEBODY TROD UPON IT.—A child, when asked why a certain tree grew crooked, replied: "Somebody trod upon it, I suppose, when it was a little fellow."

How painfully suggestive is that answer!

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak, said a loafer to a gentleman."

"Why they are in a *weak place*," replied the latter.

ECONOMY IN HAVING A SMALL WIFE.—A Paris writer on fashions says: "Small women are alone to be admired and loved." The reason he assigns is that a small woman can not possibly cover her little person with as many yards of silk, and other costly fabrics, as a large woman. As women display a luxury in toilet which daily increases in extravagance, we do not wonder that unfortunate bachelors seek a diminutive wife.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

The Placer Times and Transcript relates the following incident as having occurred lately at a shoe store in San Francisco. The parties concerned were the proprietor of the store and a John Chinaman. Examining a pair of boots, the price of which were five dollars, John inquired—

"How muchee you axee for um bootee?" In a spirit of waggery, it is presumable, the owner replied—

"Two dollar and a halfee, John. Very cheap bootee, ain'tee?"

"Cheap bootee," said John; who thereupon examined a pair, and concluding to buy offered a quarter eagle.

"But," said the dealer in leather, "this is only enough for one boot. They are two dollars and a half apiece; two boots cost five dollars."

John was somewhat astonished, said he would not buy, and demanded the return of his money, but the dealer was inexorable.

"No, John," said the latter; "you have got one boot and paid for it. Now give me another piece like this, and take the other."

John saw the drift of the game, and was at once resolved.

"Well," said he, "this bootee be mine, maybe. I paid for um?"

"Yes," said the dealer.

"And you no give me the other bootee?" asked John.

"Not without the money," said the other.

"Well," said John, "I do with um bootee what I please; I cuttee him up."

And thereupon John whipped out a knife, cut the boot to pieces and threw it into the street, exclaiming, as he departed—

"That am my bootee; that other be your bootee; you sell um to next fool Chinaman what come along."

At last accounts, the boot dealer was looking for the man with the wooden leg, to whom he might sell the odd boot, and thus save expense.

BE ALWAYS BUSY.—The more a man accomplishes, the more he may. You always find those men who are the most forward to do good, or to improve the times and manners, always busy. Who starts our railroads, or steamboats, our machine shops, and our manufactories? Men of industry and enterprise. As long as they live they work—doing something to benefit themselves and others. It is just so with a man who is benevolent—the more he gives the more he feels like giving. We go for activity—in body, in mind, in everything. Let the gold grow not dim, nor the thought become stale.

LANGUAGE.—Language is the amber in which a thousand precious thoughts have been safely embedded and preserved. It has arrested ten thousand lightning-flashes of genius, which, unless thus fixed and arrested might have been as bright, but would have also been as quickly passing and perishing as the lightning. Words convey the mental treasures of one period to the generations that follow; and laden with this, their precious freight, they sail safely across gulfs of time in which empires have suffered shipwreck, and the languages of common life have sunk into oblivion.

ONE OF THE SHEEP.—A young man from the country came to the city to see his intended wife, and for a long time could think of nothing to say. At last, a great snow falling, he took occasion to tell her that his father's sheep would all be undone. "Well," said she, kindly taking him by the hand, "I'll keep one of them."

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

"Please, sir don't you want a cabin boy?" "I do want a cabin boy, my lad, but what, that to you? A little chap like you ain't fit for the berth."

"Oh, sir, I'm real strong. I can do a great deal of work, if I ain't so very old."

"But what are you here for? You don't look like a city boy. Run away from home hey?"

"Oh no indeed, sir, my father died and my mother is very poor, and I want to do something to help her. She let me come."

"Well sonny, where are your letters of recommendation. Can't take any boy without those."

Here was a damper. Willie had never thought of its being necessary to have letter from his minister, or his teachers, or from some proper person, to prove to strangers that he was an honest good boy. Now what should he do? He stood in deep thought, the captain meanwhile curiously watching the workings of his expressive face. At length he put his hand into his bosom, and drew out his little Bible, and without one word put it into the captain's hand. The captain opened to the blank leaf and read:

"WILLIE GRAHAM,

"Presented as a reward for regular and punctual attendance at Sabbath School, and for his blameless conduct there and elsewhere. From his Sunday School Teacher."

Capt. McLeod, was not a pious man, but he could not consider the case before him with a heart unmoved. The little fatherless child, standing humbly before him, referring him to the testimony of his Sunday School teacher, as it was given in his little Bible touched a tender spot in the breast of the noble seaman, and clapping Willie heartily on the shoulder, said,

"You are the boy for me; you shall sail with me, and if you are as good a lad as I think you are, your pockets shan't be empty when you go back to your good mother."

THE PRINCE AND THE BANKER.—The Wanderer, at Vienna, relates the following anecdote: "A Jewish banker, of Frankfort, while proceeding to Vienna by railway not long since, fell into conversation with a gentleman of very pleasing manners, who was in the same carriage with him, and so delighted was the banker with his new acquaintance, that he offered to give him a letter of recommendation to his daughter, who was well married in Vienna, and might be of service to him. The gentleman thanked him, and, with a smile, said: 'I also have one of my daughters married at Vienna, and she has made a very tolerable match.' 'Pray, may I presume,' said the banker, 'to ask the name of her husband?' 'It is the Emperor of Austria,' was the answer, the gentleman being the Prince Maximilian of Bavaria."

SPINNING WOMEN.—Among our forefathers it was a maxim that a young woman should never marry until she had spun enough wool to furnish her own house; and from this custom all unmarried women were called "spinsters," an appellation they still retain in all law proceedings. If the above regulations were enforced at the present day, what a vast number would die old maids!

No MOTHER.—"She has no mother!" What a volume of sorrowful truth is comprised in that single utterance—no mother! Deal gently with the child. Let not the cup of her sorrows be overflowed by the harshness of your bearing, or your unsympathizing coldness. Is she heedless of her doings? forgetful of duty? Is she careless of her movements? Remember, oh, remember, "she has no mother!"

A SPIRITUAL STORY.—A lady at Columbus, Ohio, recently inquired of the Spirit rappers how many children she had.

"Four," rapped the spirit.

The husband, startled at the accuracy, stepped up and inquired—

"How many children have I?"

"Two!" answered the rapping medium.

The husband and wife looked at each other, with an odd smile on their faces, a moment, and then retired non-believers. There had been a mistake made somewhere.

A WISE ANSWER.—"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an injudicious parent.

"But, ma, I like her, she is a good little girl, and I'm sure she dresses as prettily as I do; and she has lots of toys."

"I can't help that, my dear," responded the foolish anti-American, "her father is a shoemaker."

"But I don't play with her father, I play with her; she ain't a shoemaker."

A solemn murmur in the soul
Fills up the world to be,
As travelers hear the billows roll
Before they reach the sea.

KEEP OUT OF THE BRAMBLES.—That which happens to the soil, when it ceases to be cultivated by the social man, happens to man himself when he foolishly forsakes society for solitude; the brambles grow up in his desert heart.

GENTEEL PEOPLE.—The young lady who lets her mother do the ironing, for fear of spreading her hands; the Miss who wears thin shoes on a rainy day; and the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walking with his father.

INDUSTRIAL PEOPLE.—The young lady who reads romances in bed; the friend who is always engaged when you call; and the correspondent who can not find time to answer your letters.

SENSIBLE.—Judge Kent says there are few evils to which a man is subjected that he might not avoid, if he would converse more with his wife, and follow her advice."

"Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a periphrasis?" "Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorosity, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in a verbal profundity." "Thank you, sir."

"See here, Gripps, I understand you have a superior way of curing hams. I should like to learn it." "Well, yes; I know very well how to cure them; but the trouble with me, just now, is to find out a way to pro-cure them."

"My brudders," said a wagish colored man to a crowd—"in all inflication, in all ob yer trubblies, dar is one place you can always find sympathy!" "Whar? whar?" shouted several. "In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

Superficial persons judge men rather by their dress and occupations, than by their intrinsic merits. The great inventor of the spinning-jenny was a barber; and one of the most profound of American statesmen, a shoemaker.

That kind of moral instruction is always the best which is conveyed in the fewest words, and those always to the point. It is easy to be brief without harshness, and pointed without severity.

Markets.**REMARKS.**

There has been considerable fluctuation in the price of flour, with a decline during the week past of 50 to 75 cents per barrel. Considerable quantities of grain and flour are arriving, which were purchased during the spring for summer delivery. These, with the regular supply, are overstocking the market, and we shall expect to record a still further decline next week. The reports of the wheat crop still continue very favorable, with the exception of a few localities, where insects have commenced their work, and some others which were winter killed. The wheat harvest is already over in Georgia, and other southern States, and has proved a first-rate one.

Corn. By reference to our Prices Current it will be seen that corn is declining quite rapidly. Western Mixed, to arrive in ten days, has been sold in considerable quantities for 95 cents to \$1.00 per bushel.

Oats are arriving in large quantities and there is a heavy decline in the prices.

Cotton has again advanced 4c. to 4c. per lb., and the Steamer Atlantic arriving to-day (Wednesday) from Liverpool, reports another advance of nearly one cent per lb., with a second unprecedented week's sales, amounting to 152,400 bales, of which 116,970 bales were American. This news will cause another large advance here. Our last week's report of exports of 130,000 bales in five months, referred to *this port alone*. The total exports of cotton from the United States since September 1st are 1,944,838 bales, which is an excess over the same time last year of 87,592 bales.

The Weather continues cool, with abundant showers. On Thursday last there was a heavy fall of rain, which was general over the country. Some begin to fear that the old adage of "one extreme following another," will prove true this season; and that to counterbalance last year's heat and drouth, we are to have cold and wet this summer. Those pinning their faith upon old adages may find consolation in the fact that, last winter was long and cold, and there was wet enough in the form of snow. We look, with strong hope, not to say with strong expectation, for good weather, and abundant crops. But all kinds of food will continue to bring remunerative prices to farmers. The present arrival brings news of partial success of England and France against Russia. Every such success argues a longer continuance of the war, and a devastation of some of the richest grain-producing regions of Europe. If our political rulers can rest quiet, and not get their hands into this European embroilment, we may quietly go on producing our abundant harvests for the belligerents to consume, while we continue to grow in national and individual wealth and happiness.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 12, 1855.

Old Potatoes are nearly done for the season. New Potatoes begin to be quite plentiful. The

market is glutted with green stuff, and exceedingly slow. Cucumbers from Charleston, S. C., are 75c. per dozen. Squashes, \$1.25 per basket. A few new Apples came in yesterday from Richmond, Va. Strawberries are quite plentiful. Butter, a slight decline. Cheese, same as at our last. Eggs, an advance.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Bermudas	1 P. bbl.	\$6	—@6	75	
Charleston, new	do	5	50	@6	
do, round	do	5	—@5	50	
New-Jersey Mercers	do	—	—	—	
Western Mercers	do	4	—@4	25	
White Mercers	do	4	—@4	25	
Nova Scotia Mercers	1 P. bush.	1	30	@1	35
New-Jersey Carters	1 P. bbl.	—	—	—	
Washington County Carters	do	3	25	@3	50
Junes	do	3	—@	—	
Western Reds	do	2	75	@3	—
Yellow Pink Eyes	do	2	75	@3	—
Long Reds	do	2	50	@2	75
Turnips—Ruta Baga	do	1	87	@2	25
White bunch, new	1 P. 100	4	50	@6	—
Onions—White	1 P. bbl.	—	—	—	
Bermuda Reds, new	do	5	00	@5	50
New-Orleans Reds	do	5	—@5	25	
Cabbage Sprouts	1 P. bbl.	—	—	50	
Green Peas	do	3	—@	—	
Asparagus	1 P. 100 bunches	6	—@10	—	
Spinach	1 P. bbl.	50	—@	75	
Water Cresses	1 P. basket	—	—	—	
Rhubarb	1 P. 100 bunch	4	—@6	—	
Radishes	do	50	—@	—	
Lettuce	do	62	@1	—	
Cucumbers	1 P. 100	4	—@6	—	
Squashes	1 P. bbl.	3	50	—	
Gooseberries	1 P. bus	2	—@	—	
Strawberries	1 P. 100 baskets	2	—@6	—	
Apples	1 P. bbl.	\$4	50	@5	—
Butter—new	1 P. lb.	20	@23c.	—	
Cheese	do	9	@11c.	—	
Eggs	1 P. doz.	—@18c.	—	—	

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY June 13, 1855.

The supply of cattle to-day is 2,319, which is about 250 more than last week. This is certainly a full supply, but less than might have been, since we learn about 1,000 are lying off in the country. Whether the owners will make a hit or not by this operation, it is certain they avoid a loss to-day. Those who were present spoke rather deploringly of the trade, and thought owners in general decidedly "stuck," as they expressed it. One man says he is losing a "barrel of money" weekly, and at the present rate, thinks he shall soon lose two barrels a week.

With the large number of cattle on hand, and the moderate prices, the butchers take hold pretty freely, though they take some liberties, and are inclined to have their own way. There is evidently no such thing as monopoly or combination among the brokers.

The cattle are generally of good quality for western cattle, and in some cases excellent. Still, if any-one wishes poor cattle, there was room enough for a pick.

It will be seen that swine are very high, higher in fact than ever before. They are very scarce and sell quickly

We give only a few items.

Barney Bartam, was selling 187 tip-top Illinois beefs owned by N. Denny, of Ohio, near South Bloomfield. 20 sold to John Harris, for \$100 P head, and 10 sold for 105. This they estimate is not quite 11c. This was part of a drove of 224, which has been fed nearly 20,000 bushels of corn, for which Mr. Denny paid just 30c. P bushel. He is losing money.

White & Ulery, was selling 122 fine Illinois cattle, which would weigh about 775 lbs. a head. They brought from 10c. @11c.

Wm. Belden, was selling 104 fine Kentucky cattle, owned by Franklin Ford of Ohio. The price and weight was the same as those above.

Williams & Murray, were selling a fair lot of cattle for the kind, originally from Texas, and owned by Wm. Rankins. These cattle were driven to Missouri last July, and thence to Illinois. They would average about 650 lbs. and were selling at 9c. to 10c.

Geo. Ayrault, was selling 189 mixed, still-fed Illinois cattle, owned by John Morris, at from 10c. @11c. 4 sold for \$97.50 P head.

W. W. Hoag, was selling 34 good Illinois cattle, owned by W. H. Crane, at from 9c. @10c. They came through from La Porte, by Toledo, Buffalo, and the Central R. R., at a cost of \$12 P head, which is \$1.50 P head more than by the Dunkirk, Buffalo, and New-York City R. R. route. They charge \$1.50 P head higher on the Lakes than last year.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Extra quality	10½	11c.
Good retailing quality	9½	@10½c.

Inferior do	do	8@9c.
Cows and Calves	do	\$30@\$65.
Veals	do	4c. @6c.
Swine, alive,	do	7c. @7c.
" dead,	do	17½@9c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beefes	2319	—
Cows	—	—
Veals	837	—
Sheep and lambs	575	—
Swine	480	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beefes.. 1100

Sheep .. Sheep ..

Swine .. Swine ..

By the Harlem Railroad—Beefes ..

Cows .. Cows ..

Veals .. Veals ..

Sheep and Lambs .. Sheep and Lambs ..

By the Hudson River Railroad .. Sheep ..

By the Hudson River Boats—Beefes .. Sheep ..

Cows .. Cows ..

Veals .. Veals ..

Swine .. Swine ..

New-York State furnished—beefes .. 142

Ohio, " 618

Indiana, " 206

Illinois, " 846

Texas, " 154

Kentucky, " 304

Connecticut, " —

Wisconsin, " 51

Virginia, " —

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs .. 2425

Beefes .. 228

Veals .. 48

Cows and Calves .. 20

The following sales were made at Chamberlain's:

268 Beef Cattle .. 9@11c.

114 Cows and Calves .. \$25@\$65

3,842 Sheep and Lambs .. \$2@\$12.

104 Veals .. 4@6c.

The Sheep Market is better than last week, and closes favorably. The sales are brisk, and the market lightly supplied. Mr. McGraw sold 75 extra Kentucky sheep at an average of \$7.50 per head. The average price is about \$4 per head.

The following are the sales for the week by Mr. McGraw, sheep broker at Browning's:

228 Sheep, poor	\$454.32
75 Sheep, extra	556.50
31 Sheep	146.00
31 Sheep	105.25
57 Sheep	315.71
127 Sheep	527.12
15 Sheep	69.00
127 do	367.50
101 do	409.62
15 do	71.75
262 do	1226.02
116 Lambs	467.87
21 do	119.00
43 do	163.75
5 do	26.00
105 do	453.37
30 do	135.50
6 do	33.00
8 do	40.00

1433 Average .. \$4.02.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes

Pot, 1st sort, 1855 .. P 100 lb. —@ 5 75

Pearl, 1st sort, 1855 .. 6 12@—

Bristles

American, Gray and White .. 45 @—50

Beeswax

American Yellow .. 26@—27½

Coal

Liverpool Orrel .. P chaldron —@ 7 50

Scotch .. —@—

Sidney .. 5 75 @ 6 —

Pictou .. 5 25 @—

Anthracite .. P 2,000 lb. 5 50 @—

Cotton Bagging

Gunny Cloth .. P yard. — 12½@—

Upland, Florida, Mobile, N. O. & Texas

Ordinary .. 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½

Middling .. 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Middling Fair .. 13 13 13 13

Fair .. 13½ 13½ 14 14

Coffee

Java .. P lb. — 13 @— 14½

Mocha .. — 14 @— 15

Brazil.....	10 @ - 11
Maracaibo.....	11 @ - 12
St. Domingo.....	(cash) 9 @ - 9
Flax— Jersey.....	P. B. 8 @ - 9
Flour and Meal—	
State, common brands.....	9 25 @ -
State, straight brands.....	9 37 @ -
State, favorite brands.....	9 43 @ -
Western, mixed do.....	9 62 @ -
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	9 75 @ - 10
Michigan, fancy brands.....	10 @ -
Ohio, common to good brands.....	9 75 @ -
Ohio, fancy brands.....	10 @ -
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	10 @ - 10 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....	10 @ -
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 75 @ - 12
Canada,.....	10 37 @ -
Brandywine.....	11 @ -
Georgetown.....	11 @ - 11 25
Petersburg City.....	11 @ -
Richmond County.....	11 @ -
Alexandria.....	11 @ -
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	11 @ -
Rye Flour.....	7 50 @ -
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	5 12 @ -
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	5 37 @ -
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	P punch. — @ 22 50
Grain—	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	P bush. — @ 2 75
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond).....	— @ 2 50
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 40 @ 2 55
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 50 @ -
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 45 @ 2 55
Rye, Northern.....	1 80 @ -
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— @ 1 06
Corn, Round White.....	— @ 1 07
Corn, Southern White.....	— @ 1 08
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— @ 1 08
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— @ -
Corn, Western Mixed.....	— @ 1 03
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ -
Barley.....	1 18 @ -
Oats, River and Canal.....	68 @ -
Oats, New-Jersey.....	60 @ -
Oats, Western.....	71 @ -
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	P bush. 2 37 @ -
Hay— North River, in bales.....	— @ -
Lime— Rockland, Common.....	P bbl. — @ 57
Molasses—	
New-Orleans.....	P gall. 27 @ - 31
Porto Rico.....	27 @ - 32
Cuba, Muscovado.....	22 @ - 26
Trinidad Cuba.....	23 @ - 26
Cardenas, &c.....	— @ 24
Oil Cake—	
Thin Oblong, City.....	P tun. — @ 42
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ -
Provisions—	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	P bbl. 10 50 @ 12
Beef, Mess, City.....	10 @ -
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16 25 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— @ 9
Beef, Prime, City.....	— @ -
Beef, Prime Mess.....	P tce. 21 @ - 24
Pork, Prime.....	15 12 @ -
Pork, Clear.....	19 @ -
Pork, Prime Mess.....	15 @ -
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	P m. 10 @ -
Mams, Pickled.....	— @ 9
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— @ 7
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	P bbl. — @ 21
Beef, Smoked.....	P h. — @ -
Butter, Orange County.....	23 @ - 25
Cheese, fair to prime.....	5 @ - 10
Tobacco—	
Virginia.....	P b. — @ 6
Kentucky.....	7 @ - 13
Maryland.....	— @ -
St. Domingo.....	12 @ - 15
Cuba.....	12 @ - 20
Yara.....	35 @ - 43
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	20 @ - 1
Florida, Wrappers.....	15 @ - 60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....	6 @ - 18
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....	— @ - 12
Wool—	
American, Saxony Fleece.....	P lb. 38 @ - 42
American, Full Blood Merino.....	36 @ - 37
American, 1/2 and 1/4 Merino.....	30 @ - 33
American, Native and 1/4 Merino.....	25 @ - 28
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	30 @ - 32
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	23 @ - 25

Advertisements.

TERMS.—(Invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

SUPERIOR SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—The subscriber would sell a few Yearlings and Lambs, the get of his celebrated imported Prize Ram 112, from ewes which, like him, were winners at the Royal Ag. Society Show in England, and also from ewes selected from the flock of JONAS WEBB, Esq., expressly to be bred to 112. He would also sell a few imported Ewes.

SAMUEL THORNE,
"Thornedale," Washington Hollow,
Dutchess Co., N. Y.

92-93n1208

WILLARD FELT, No. 14 Maiden-ane,
Manufacturer of Blank Books, an Importer and Dealer
in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JUNE EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD AT

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,

On TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1855.

Open from 1 till 10 o'clock, P. M.

An Address will be delivered in the evening by

WILLIAM C. BRYANT, ESQ.

Admission to non-members, Twenty-five Cents.

A favorable juncture having presented itself, the Society has determined to augment its Monthly June Exhibition, and throw it open to the public at a charge of admission. This will take the place of its usual Semi-annual Exhibition. Through the liberality of some of our friends, we are enabled to get up this Exhibition without expense to the Society, the prizes being very generously volunteered by the gentlemen whose names are annexed. We are also greatly indebted to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Mercantile Library Association, who have, in the kindest manner, proffered us free use of their Rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, where the Exhibition will be held.

We confidently trust to the well-known spirit of our amateurs and florists to make this show one of peculiar interest, and would suggest that they bring none but their best specimens. It is requested that all articles be brought by 11 o'clock. We would urge exhibitors to prepare beforehand a list of their articles to hand to the Secretary. It is important that the articles be correctly labeled. The expense incurred in bringing articles to the Exhibition will be paid by the Committee. The Exhibition will open at 1 o'clock P. M., and close at 10, and will be held under the usual Rules of the Society. The awards of the Judges will be read off during the evening. For the \$3 and \$5 prizes, medals will be given. Prizes of less value may be taken in silver ware of equivalent value, if preferred. For articles of merit, not provided for by this list, the Society will award its Diploma, on recommendation of the Judges.

PLANTS IN POTS.

For the best collection.....\$5 00, by Edward G. Falle
For the second best.....3 00, by H. M. Schieffelin.
For best collection of Fuchsias.....5 00, by James W. Elwell.
For second best.....3 00, by Shepherd Knapp.
For best collection of Cacti.....3 00, by Peter B. Mead.
For second best.....2 00, by Jacob C. Parsons.
For best Plant in Flower.....3 00, by C. F. Lindsley.
For second best.....2 00, by D. E. Wheeler.

CUT ROSES.

For best collection.....\$8 00, by Willson G. Hunt.
For second best.....5 00, by Shepherd Knapp.

For best 24 named Roses.....3 00, by C. F. Lindsley.

For second best.....2 00, by Cornelius Oakley.

STRAWBERRIES.

For best collection.....\$5 00, by John Groshon.
For second best.....3 00, by Lambert Sudyan.

For best quart of one variety.....3 00, by Wilson G. Hunt.

For second best.....2 00, by J. B. Herrick.

HOT HOUSE GRAPES.

For best, 4 bunches, (2 kinds).....\$5 00, by T. Netterville.
For second best.....3 00, by Wilson G. Hunt.

For best 2 bunches, (1 kind).....3 00, by Wilson G. Hunt.

For second best.....2 00, by Wilson G. Hunt.

GOOSEBERRIES.

For best quart.....\$2 00, by Wilson G. Hunt.

For second best.....1 00, by J. B. Herrick.

BOUQUETS AND BASKETS.

For best pair of hand bouquets.....\$5 00, by James Knight.

For second best.....3 00, by Clinton Gilbert.

For best parlor bouquet.....5 00, by Shepherd Knapp.

For second best.....3 00, by Wm. Mandeville.

For best floral basket.....5 00, by Thomas Hunt.

For second best.....3 00, by Dr. Jacob Harsen.

CUT FLOWERS.

For best collection of Herbaceous Plants.....\$5 00, by Wilson G. Hunt.

For second best.....3 00, by C. F. Lindsley.

For best collection of Verbenas.....3 00, by James De Gray.

For second best.....2 00, by Stephen Crowell.

For best seedling Verbena (cut or in pot).....3 00, by A. A. Leggett.

For second best.....2 00, by A. A. Leggett.

92n1207

LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL PATENTED 1854.

THIS MILL has doubtless attained a more sudden celebrity for doing its work with rapidity and ease, than any other article of labor-saving machinery ever presented to the Agricultural world; the merit of which consists chiefly in the peculiar arrangement of first breaking, then crushing and crumbling the cob at the center of the mill. Thus lessening the strain upon both mill and team, the chief work of crushing being thrown upon the central parts of the judicious application of lever power.

For portability, simplicity of construction, and convenience of use, the LITTLE GIANT has no equal. It weighs from three to five hundred pounds, according to size, and can be put in operation by the farmer in twenty minutes, without expense or mechanical aid.

These MILLS are guaranteed in the most positive manner against breakage or derangement, and warranted to grind feed from ear corn, and grits or fine hominy from shelled corn, with a degree of ease and convenience for farm purposes never attained before.

Will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour, according to degree of fineness, and can be worked advantageously with one or two horses.

Sole Agent for New-York and vicinity,

R. L. ALLEN,
91—
189 and 191 Water-street.

TO NURSERYMEN.—WANTED—To negotiate, as Agent for a Company, for a large quantity of NURSERY STOCK, suitable for stocking a Nursery in Illinois. Address (inclosing stamp),
91-94n1204

WM. DAY.

Onion and Carrot Growers, READ!

THE NEW PATENT HAND CULTIVATOR, of which Hon. Wm. H. Conover, an extensive Onion grower, of Freehold, N. J., says: "I would not be without one for \$100, if it could not be procured for less,"—for sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.
GRIFFING & BROTHERS, 60 Courtland-st.
And JOHN GANSE, Manufacturer,
90.93n1202 134 Thompson-st., New-York.

BY JAMES M. MILLER & CO.

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL SALE OF SHORT HORNS, DURHAM AND CROSSES FROM THEM, with the best approved AMSTERDAM, DUTCH and Pure bred AYRSHIRES.

THURSDAY, June 14, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the farm of JAMES BATHGATE, Esq., one mile from Fordham, and 14 miles from the City Hall, New-York city, by Harlen Railroad cars, running hourly.

Being desirous of making my pledge good to the cattle owners to be present and attend, and offering the use again of Mr. Bathgate's spacious premises, I shall sell as above stated.

None but cattle of the well-known breeds or established character, will be received, and every animal offered must be sold without reserve.

The sale will come off rain or shine.

Every facility will be offered by the Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven Railroads to those who choose to take stock to the sale.

For further particulars and catalogues, apply to the Auctioneer, 81 Maiden-lane, New-York.

89-92n1209

SUPERIOR THOROUGHBRED DEVON CATTLE, AND ESSEX PIGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber having purchased from Mr. W. P. Wainwright his interest in the herd of Devon Cattle hitherto owned jointly by them, will continue to give his strict attention to the breeding and raising of this increasingly popular breed. Having now a herd of over twenty head, bred entirely from animals of his own importation, he is enabled to offer for sale a few young bulls and heifers of very superior quality.

A herd constantly on hand thoroughbred ESSEX PIGS, descended from the best imported stock.

For full particulars as to price, age, pedigree, &c., address April, 1855.

C. S. WAINWRIGHT
87-94n1205 Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

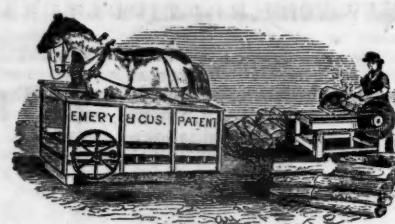
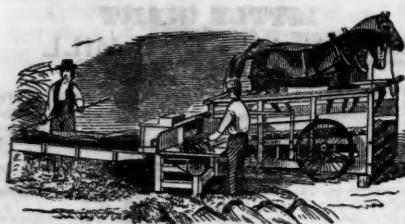
DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK. NOW READY,

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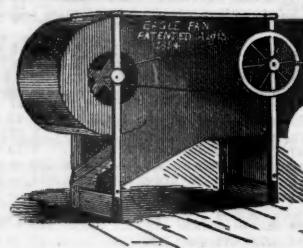
The plan proposed is, that the pedigrees and illustrations collected by Mr. Howard, as the Editor in America, shall be forwarded to Mr. Davy, and a copy of those collected by Mr. Davy will be sent to Mr. Howard. The whole matter will be published in America for our use, and also in England for their use; by which means an American and English Devon Herd Book will be united, and the price reasonable, as the expense of English printing and paper will be paid. The cost of the book has been brought about by Mr. Davy's good feeling and liberality towards this country; and I am only the instrument through which Mr. Davy acts, and from this time forth Mr. Howard will receive all communications on the subject, as will appear by reference to his advertisement.

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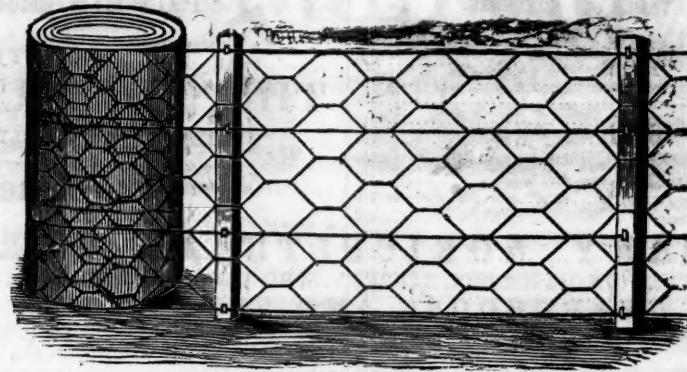
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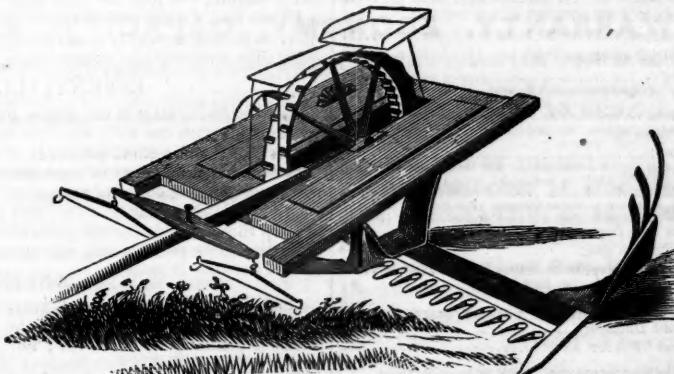
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The rod measures 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Each coil contains about 23 rods, or 400 feet. When taken in quantity of 2 coils or over, a discount will be allowed from the above prices.

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THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

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ALLEN'S MOWER is warranted to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, in a workmanlike manner, with a good pair of horses and driver. One day's trial is allowed for the Mower, and in case any thing proves defective within this time, due notice must be given to me, and time allowed to send a person to repair it. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the machine, it will be taken back and the money paid for it refunded, or a perfect Mower will be given in its place, at the option of the purchases.

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April 24, 1853.

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